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Soviet Crisis Forces Purging In Party Ranks

Severest Laws of Decade Invoked to Halt Waste and Inefficiency

Laxity Is on Trial

Communists of Doubtful Hue Tremble as Light Is Cast on Qualifications

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Faced with grave internal difficulties, in the shape of acute food shortage, a crisis of agricultural production and inefficient functioning of many of the new big industrial plants, the Soviet Government during the last year has adopted some of the severest laws of the decade.

The extreme penalty is authorized for anyone who is convicted of stealing "Socialist property," usually grain from the collective farms; workers or employees who are absent from their places of employment without excuse are liable to summary dismissal and deprivation of food cards; many thousands of "undesirable people" have been combed out of the larger cities by the application of a rigid passport system.

Now, as a logical complement to these measures, the Communist Party has decided to purge its own ranks of all unworthy or unreliable members; and 2,000,000 members and 1,200,000 candidates—applicants for membership on probation — are awaiting, with some trepidation, the searching inquiry into their past activities, views and daily lives which marks the "chistka" or purge.

From Lenine on, the Communist Party leaders have always placed iron discipline, unconditional obedience to party decisions, unhesitating execution of party instructions above mere numerical size. But during the last autumn and winter some Communists, especially in the country districts, sided with the peasants against the Government in such questions as forcible grain collections and the mass deportations which were employed in some cases as a means of pressure on recalcitrant villages. Some Young Communists who were sent to the villages to push ahead the grain collections fled from their posts.

To Cut Out Undesirables

One of the main purposes of the present purge, which began on June 1 and will continue for several months, is to rid the party of members who are considered weak and unreliable, so that "the hands of a Communist will not tremble when he is dealing with a difficult situation," as one Communist put it.

The following categories of Communists have been marked in advance for expulsion: (1) Hostile elements with alien class interests and psychology who joined the party by underhand means; (2) hypocrites who openly agree with party policies but secretly agitate against them; (3) open or secret opponents of party decisions; (4) members who are not sufficiently active in combating so-called kulak activity in the villages (any peasant opposition to governmental measures is apt to be dubbed "kulak") or poor work in the factories; (5) careerists; (6) demoralized members whose personal conduct brings discredit on the party. Drunkenness, grossly dissolute habits, manifestation of anti-Semitism or race prejudice, showy and luxurious living, would all be regarded as "conduct unbecoming a Communist."

During the last few years hundreds of thousands of persons from villages and small towns have become factory workers. Some of these have joined the Party without giving up their instinct for private property and without understanding the requirements of party discipline, and such members, if exposed will be expelled.

Will Be Put on Probation

Such Communists will be demoted for a year, during which time they are supposed to improve their education. Party members will be relegated to the status of candidates during this year, while candidates will be placed in a new class of "sympathizers."

Every party member or candidate during the purge will be required to show what he has done to speed in and improve production or work in the factory or office where he may be unemployed. Members who are convicted of giving inflated and exaggerated figures of accomplishment will be expelled.

It is the recognized obligation of every Communist to be equally frank in confessing his own shortcomings and in exposing those of others. At the same time the official instructions prescribe that a comradely atmosphere shall prevail during the purge; and anyone who exploits the purge in order to settle personal scores will be punished severely.

The fateful decision as to who will remain in the party and who will be excluded is in the hands of purging commissions of three members each. Seven years of party membership is required for members of lower purging commissions; and the direction of the purging process is largely in the hands of "old Bolsheviki," with the record of pre-war party membership that confers an unwritten special status in the Communist ranks.

As a further guaranty against the toleration of heresy or "dangerous thoughts" among the rank-and-file Communists, it is prescribed that no party member who ever participated in any opposition movement may belong to a purging commission.

Backs Ban on Gold For Internal Payments

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Keystone

LEON FRASER

American President of Bank for International Settlements.

Midas and Moley Share Conference Dramatic Honors

Roosevelt's Envoy Starts Personal Talks With London Delegates

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 28 — Gold and Moley—or as one delegate put it, King Midas and Professor Moley—held the attention of the World Economic Conference today.

London's calendar of events was as follows: First, the American Assistant Secretary of State arrived well after midnight, but was not deterred from coming to the American delegation's hotel at 9 a. m. for a brief talk with his superior, Mr. Cordell Hull, head of the American delegation. Then the delegation itself held a meeting.

The President's personal envoy thereafter returned to the American Embassy to confer with his secretary who has been in London since the delegation arrived and prepared for forthcoming contacts, not only with Americans but with leading conference figures.

Second, the gold crisis involving chiefly the Netherlands, Switzerland and France continues and was marked by a secret meeting at the Bank of England between British bank authorities and high officials of the Bank of France.

Third, the chief monetary subcommittee today approved the text of the resolution agreeing that all powers shall ultimately remain off the gold standard internally, which Mr. Leon Fraser, American president of the Bank for International Settlements, presented.

Acts as Liaison Officer

Upon arrival in England, Professor Moley simply repeated the words of President Roosevelt that he is to be the messenger and liaison officer to the delegation to inform them of the rapid march of events in the United States.

But since the transatlantic telephone and cables have been buzzing with this very information for a fortnight it is more plausible to assume that Professor Moley's mission is partly to attempt to coördinate the delegation, which has been severely criticized for disagreements and ineptitudes.

Even yesterday as Representative Samuel D. McReynolds made a long tariff declaration which cast aspersions on the Republican Party, other members of the delegation tried to hold him back from such indiscreet references in an international conference. But Mr. McReynolds insisted on making what some describe as a Tennessee stump speech and once more evidenced the undisciplined nature of the American group.

Thus Professor Moley's first duty appears to be to pull together the American team. But Europe expects much more from him. Foreign delegations want definite word on America's inflationary plans. Whether Professor Moley can give a clear answer seems open to great doubt.

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The question of the ratio of gold to outstanding currencies is discussed fully on the financial page today by H. B. Elliston, financial editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

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Things Present

Our new feature, "Vacation Vocations," appears on the inside back page. In it our readers are sharing ideas that have brought supplies. You are invited to contribute. Near by, too, will be found more Ad-O-Grams for the puzzle fans.

The editorial "In Restraint of Gambling" is a clear-cut presentation of the betting problem in Britain.

Do you know how to keep milk from scorching? how to keep oatmeal from getting lumpy? the easiest way to remove skins from tomatoes? See "Do You Know These?" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

After you read "Bach's Humility" (Home Forum Page) you will surely enjoy his music more.

And Things to Come

Thursday brings the Young Folks' Page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week.

The first of five daily reports on the convention of the National Education Association will appear on Saturday. This will be good news for the teachers in your community.

Grand Jury Seeks Removal of Men In Police Shakeup

Anderson and Gillis Held in Way of Conquering Boston Criminals

The Suffolk County Grand Jury today recommended the removal of Mr. John H. Anderson, deputy superintendent of the bureau of criminal investigation of the Boston Police Department, on the grounds that his continuance in office is inimical to capable police protection for the citizens of Boston against crime. The removal of Lieut. Stephen Gillis of the bureau was likewise recommended.

Declaring that the bureau must be rehabilitated if the criminal is to be conquered, the report alleged that neither of these two officers displayed any knowledge of or interest in existing criminal conditions "to recommend them to us as capable aggressive executives, devoted to the protection of the lives, the liberties and the morals of the city."

The report is to be forwarded by Mr. William J. Foley, district attorney, to Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner of Boston, with directions for him to take whatever action he deems proper.

The report defined the objectives of the grand jurors in making the investigation to be the receiving of evidence or information of lack of coöperation between the courts or the district attorney's office with the police in the administration of criminal law; the receiving of any evidence in reference to the activities of gangs, gangsters or racketeers, as was alleged to have been described by Mr. Anderson in a recent radio address and further to inquire what precautionary and supervisory measures are employed by the bureau over the activities of criminals.

According to the report, no evidence was offered by either Mr. Anderson or his chief assistant, Mr. Gillis, of any lack of coöperation by either the courts or the district attorney's office with the police. Admission of the fullest coöperation was made by both men, the report stated.

The gist of the report was that Mr. Anderson had been unable to give evidence that there had been either adequate surveillance of criminal activities or even knowledge of what was going on. In his testimony Anderson failed to name one criminal now under observation by the bureau nor was he able to produce any report of those he said had criminals under observation, the report alleged.

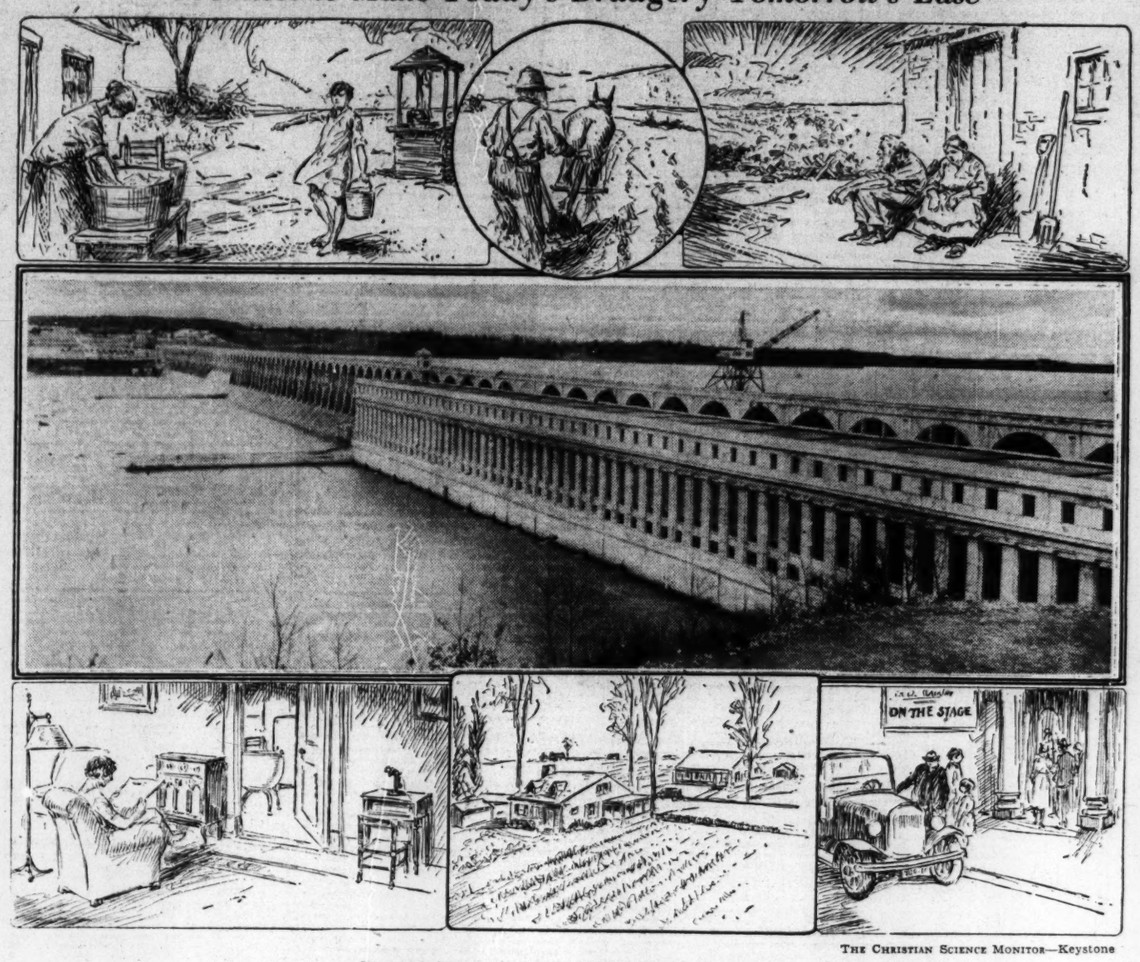
The report purports to break down letters of Mr. Anderson and his radio address in which he claims to have shown great enterprise in gaining information about criminal activities in Boston. The report dealt at length with the list of so-called gangsters which Mr. Anderson said he had compiled.

"While in the list there were the names of some who had records for crimes of violence and felonies, nevertheless," the report avers, "for the most part the list was pathetic and contained names of people arrested for some trivial offense such as violation of motor vehicle laws, violation of municipal ordinances and other petty crimes. Some boys under 16 years of age, who had received suspended sentences to the Shirley Industrial School, were recorded in this list of 400."

Ignorance of who frequented or who operated night clubs, night restaurants and pool rooms, was charged against Mr. Anderson. Anderson testified in every instance the report said, that he didn't know who conducted the night clubs and in practically every instance did not know the places were in existence.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Promises to Make Today's Drudgery Tomorrow's Ease



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone

THE WILSON DAM AT MUSCLE SHOALS, ALABAMA

Allegorical Drawings at Top and Bottom Represent Approximately Conditions in Great Tennessee Valley Now and What They May Be When the Great Development Makes Cheap Power Available for the Entire Area.

Pecora to Show Kahn Failed to Pay Tax on His Income

Payments by Other Partners Held 'Negligible' by Senate Counsel

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, counsel of the Senate Banking Committee, said today his evidence showed Mr. Otto H. Kahn, senior partner of Kahn, Loeb & Co., paid no income tax in 1930, 1931 or 1932.

[illegible] told newspaper men he also expected to submit evidence that the total income tax payments of the firms' other partners in those years was "negligible."

The disclosures were expected by investigators to give further impetus to the drive for changes in the tax laws. Evidence recently was received that partners of J. P. Morgan & Co. paid no income taxes in 1931 and 1932 and only $48,000 in 1930.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., partners, told Senate investigators today originators of a $20,000,000 Chilean bond issue supported the market for the period covering their sale to the public.

Earlier, a partner, Mr. Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, testified his firm had not put in the prospectus on

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Modern Comforts for Millions Forecast for the Impoverished Tennessee Valley Project Area

History of Decadent Region Brought to View as Announcement Is Made of Early Start on Work in the Building of Dam on Clinch River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Uncle Bim Durfee of Little Bend Four-corners, Tenn., pauses in plowing his two acres of land, halts his mule, looks down from his hillside upon the Tennessee River languidly rolling below and wonders. Alexander, Mr. Durfee's mule, seems glad of the respite, and as his ropes slacken and the primitive little plow emerges from the shallow soil, he glances meditatively down, too, at the woods and the bottom lands and the river flowing smoothly along through the heart of Dixie.

Uncle Bim, thus picturesquely poised, contemplates conditions which, not so very long ago, closed the gap between the trading posts and the outpost—conditions which eventually started the trek from farm to city, as the bright lights, conveniences and high wages of the metropolis proved more attractive than the meager living gained from a rough and difficult existence from the soil. He remembers the coming of the first mail carrier, and later the transporter of mysterious parcel post packages. Gradually, he remembers, the telephone lines found their way across the country. Then came the automobile, the movie and the radio, and the dozens of other devices which made the cities the meccas for dissatisfied tillers of the land.

Uncle Bim stayed on the farm, of course. But, after watching the soil of his rocky slope being slowly washed away by water from the mountain top unhampered, the timber gone, he often has looked with longing at the comfortable, electrically lighted homes of the city, depicted in magazines and newspapers that occasionally find their way up to his isolated shack.

The question which now comes into Uncle Bim's thoughts, as he gazes out over the winding stream below, is, whether President Roosevelt really can do it. That is—make the Tennessee River into the "modern Aladdin" of the South and turn that tide of humanity back toward the farm again. Will reforestation make his soil productive again? Will cheap power derived from harness-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

Hungarians Leave City for Suburbs; Old Houses Vacant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Hungarians are on the move. One-tenth of the people of Budapest are changing their abode. They are moving into smaller, cheaper houses on the edge of the town—many into modest dwellings which they themselves have built. They are going to have baths, air and light.

Salaries have fallen rapidly in Hungary, so the people are paying less for dwellings. This has brought rents down by 40 per cent, but it is too late. A large number of small modern houses have been put up in the outskirts, and the people prefer them to the larger, and more inconvenient old "palaces." In consequence, 9000 old dwellings and 2000 stores are now vacant.

Yet this great exodus is by no means as imposing and dramatic as the marches of the Hungarians' great-uncles and aunts who over a dozen centuries ago strode across these Danubian plains behind the unconquerable, long-mustached Attila, on the way to conquer Rome.

Ontario Investigates Markets in Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The British market will be personally canvassed by Mr T. L. Kennedy, Minister of Agriculture, who has been sent by the Ontario Government to stimulate further sale of Ontario produce there, as well as to study possibilities of this great market and how it may be served to the best advantage.

Ontario House in London promotes sales of the products the province has for sale, and it is hoped to make it the chief center for marketing Ontario produce.

In 1930 official figures gave the total export of steers from Canada as 5400. In 1931 it amounted to 27,149, of which Ontario sent 12,368 head; in 1932 Canada sent 16,568, and of these 10,367 were from Ontario; for the first five months of 1933 Canada sent 16,880, and Ontario supplied 9542 of these.

Austria Promotes Goal of Patriotism For Independence

National Socialist Chiefs Arrested—Arms Seizure Reported by Police

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, June 28—Vigorous police action, consolidating steps of the Government to halt Hitlerite activities throughout Austria, is continuing in combination with the campaign to refurbish "Austrian patriotism."

National Socialists, despite the ban on their party, are making a strong effort to obtain control of the country through means similar to those which gave them the domination of Germany. The organization of secret "freedom" groups by Austrian Hitlerites is reported. However, the hand of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss continues to be strengthened, not only by external support, but by decisive measures to preserve order.

As a sequel to the distribution by airplane of National Socialist leaflets, calling on the Austrian people to overthrow their "dishonorable and traitorous" government, it is understood that German officials have rebuked Herr Proksch for this propaganda campaign which he is understood to have begun without the permission of Chancellor Adolf Hitler. Herr Proksch is said to have been removed from his position as chief of Austrian National Socialists, an appointment made from Berlin.

Meanwhile, the Austrian Government has taken a number of steps against individual National Socialist organizers. Alfred Frauenfeld, Vienna National Socialist leader, who some months ago threatened to resort to force to overthrow the Government, was arrested while attempting to reach Italy.

All National Socialist deputies in the Diet of Lower Austria were arrested, following the Government's recent proscription of the party. Several Brown Shirt Army leaders were also arrested. Police report the seizure of a small smuggled arms shipment. At border points a number of arrests were made of men charged with alliance with Austrian and Bavarian National Socialists.

Determination of Chancellor Dollfuss to preserve the independence of Austria in face of the National Socialist drive, which the Government fears if successful would reduce the nation to a mere province of Germany was disclosed at a mass meeting here. "If we are driven to it he who takes a life shall pay with life," he said. The Chancellor in the patriotic vein in which he is marshaling anti-National Socialist sentiment defended departure from the Constitution, saying it was necessary to carry out economic emergency measures. "We have restored faith in our Austrian fatherland and our Austrian mission," he declared.

Soviets Protest Landing Of Japanese Naval Boat

MOSCOW, June 28 (AP)—The Foreign Office has protested to the Japanese Ambassador against the landing of a party from the Japanese torpedo boat Tatzikaze to investigate the slaying of three Japanese fishermen near Kamchatka Peninsula recently.

Swift Changes in Washington Halt Pomp and Circumstance

By JOSEPH C. HARSCH

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 28 — Pomp and circumstance have suffered a severe decline in the officialdom of the capital during recent weeks.

It may be only a temporary eclipse due to the inexperience of new clerks and secretaries.

But whether temporary or permanent, the fact is today that some of the magic has gone out of the words "Senator," "Governor," and "Congressman." They no longer are an "open sesame" to any door in the Government.

Older official circles, accustomed to years of deference to rank and prestige, are gasping over a story being told of a visit Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania recently made to the Department of Agriculture. Announcing himself, the distinguished visitor expressed a willingness to see either the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, or Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

Entirely unimpressed by the rank of his visitor, the secretary in the outer office quite coolly asked the Governor to state his business. On being told it concerned forestry, he replied:

"The Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, and Mr. Morgenthau are all busy now. I'm afraid you can't see them, but I would suggest your taking the matter over to the forestry service. A Mr. —— ah—I forget his name—"

"Jones," the Governor supplied. "I appointed him to that job myself. Now, young man," he continued with a little impatience, "I am the Governor of Pennsylvania. I want to see the Secretary in exactly three minutes. You get me in there."

And he did.

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.) of New York was less successful when he walked into the Department of Labor the other day and asked to see Miss Frances Perkins, the Secretary of Labor.

"Nobody can see the Secretary without making an appointment the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Engineer Sees World Run by Power Developed From Exploding Atoms

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 28—The possibilities of more and more power, generated from the waters of the Congo in Africa and transmitted around the world by high-powered transmission systems, or even snatched from the skies or extracted from the atom, were told members of the engineering profession and the International Scientific Congress here yesterday.

In the leading paper of the day Mr. A. P. M. Fleming, prominent British engineer, declared that power had been responsible for the great industrial advances of the last century, and that more power was the secret of further advance.

In 1833, just a century ago, the total amount of power available was probably less than that generated by a single unit of the Chicago electric power system, he said, but today the leading countries of the world have facilities for generating as much as 148,000,000 horsepower, while this is only a fraction of what might be usefully employed throughout the world.

"Waterpower, produced in far corners of the world and transmitted by huge power systems to the places where it is needed, is likely to be the biggest source of supply in the near future." Mr. Fleming said, "although engineers talk of tidal power and power from solar emissions and from the disruption of the atom.

"It is interesting to note from the latest surveys of potential waterpower in the world," Mr. Fleming said, "that the great proportion, 43 per cent, is centered in Africa, notably in the Congo area, so that with the development of longer distance transmission and the husbanding and rationing of the world's power resources, the at present most undeveloped part of the world may become of the greatest importance to mankind in the future."

The Diesel engine, this engineer believes, will replace the steam engine for much rail use, and also find wide use in the automobile while higher powered boilers, bigger water turbines, more efficient electrical devices and similar advances will make more power available for use in industry and agriculture.

At a ceremony in Soldier Field today, world's fair visitors together with the visiting engineers were to witness the presentation of the Guggenheim award for aviation accomplishment to Señor Juan de LaCierva, inventor of the autogiro.

Ban Is Sought On Child Labor In Textile Code

Proposal Is Projected at Hearing—Sets Precedent for Others

Minimum Age Is 16

Labor to Demand 30 or 32-Hour Week and Minimum Wage of About $15

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 28—The first step, and a long step, toward complete abolition of child labor in American industry was taken here today. The cotton textile industry, first to submit a code of fair competition under the National Industrial Recovery Act, today proposed an amendment to that code prohibiting employment of minors under the age of 16 years.

Inclusion of this provision in the first code considered by the recovery administration will almost certainly establish a precedent for placing a similar ban against child labor in all subsequent codes and assure elimination of this practice at least during the run of the Recovery Act.

Thus a reform which has been unavailingly pressed for many generations seems on the point of realization by act of employers themselves.

Hearings began today to give labor representatives of the 400,000 wage earners in the textile business a chance to criticize or challenge the proposed code from their viewpoint.

At the very outset, however, it was left to the textile industry itself to supply the major surprise. Mr. T. M. Marchant of Greenville, S. C., president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, arose to announce in dramatic fashion that the industry stood ready to eliminate child labor.

Organized labor, already launched on a campaign for the complete unionization of labor under protection of the Recovery Act, is now preparing to battle for a 32-hour maximum work week and a national minimum wage of about $15 a week.

Details of this further attempt of labor to turn the Industrial Recovery Act into a vehicle for the immediate effectuation of all of labor's dreams of decades were expected to develop during today's hearings on the cotton textile code of fair competition when labor will [illegible] hearings.

A hint of what is coming was given by Mr. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., after yesterday's hearings when he declared labor would not be satisfied with the 40-hour maximum week provided in the tentative code submitted by the industry.

Yesterday Mr. Green sat through the hearings as a member of the Labor Advisory Committee to the National Recovery Administration. Today he will appear as a witness for labor, and will recommend, he indicated, the fixing of a maximum 30 or 32-hour work week for all workers, in all trades as well as the cotton textile industry, and a minimum wage of $14 or $15 for the cotton workers.

The textile code in its tentative form provides for a 40-hour week, with two shifts permitted, and a minimum wage of $10 in the South and $11 in the North.

Special Interests Active

The parade of special interests seeking exemption from certain aspects of the code began yesterday when both a large surgical dressing manufacturer and four of the largest automobile tire producers sought permission to operate more than the two 40-hour shifts specified in the code. Both offered to pay higher wages in return and threatened dismissal to thousands of employees if they had to run their plants on only a two 40-hour shift basis.

The tire manufacturers were those who made their own cotton fabric in their plants. As did Mr. Robert W. Johnson, president of Johnson & Johnson, manufacturers of surgical dressings, they insisted they had sufficient business to run their cotton frabrication plants 24 hours a day and that to disturb that schedule would mean the discharge of several hundred men.

This group included the Goodyear, Goodrich, United States and Firestone tire companies. Their contentions, however, were not left unanswered even by their own tire producing colleagues.

Mr. F. A. Seiberling, president of the Seiberling Rubber Company, strenuously opposed the exemptions requested by the "Big Four" from terms of the code. He pointed out that his own company, and many others, had to purchase their tire fabric in the open market and that exemption for the "Big Four" would give them an unfair advantage over the "independents."

Dry Goods Wholesalers Seek Price Differential

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Members of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute were told at a meeting yesterday that the institute would insist upon "a definite and equitable differential between minimum prices to the wholesale trade and minimum prices to the retail trade codes drafted under the National Recovery Act.

The institute's membership, composed of mill executives, notified the manufacturers they would cooperate in the preparation of a code, but would exert every effort to protect the interests of the wholesaler.

Hitlerites Reach Final Goal With Hugenberg Fall

Party Claims to Control Whole Nation—Centrum Alone Independent

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, June 28—Final absorption of the Nationalists with the all-embracing National Socialists, which was completed yesterday has given entirely new significance to today's anniversary of what the Germans know as the humiliation of the "dictated" treaty of Versailles.

All the flags in Berlin are at half-staff, the wide spaces of the Lustgarten in front of the old Imperial Palace are crowded to their utmost capacity. But what had been intended to have been a mass protest against the darkness of the past has become, at least in National Socialist circles a medium of anticipatory brightness for the future.

Today the claim is made that for the first time Germany is completely united, that the goal of revolution has been reached and that the aims of national reconstruction have come into immediate view. For this amalgamation has cleared away many difficulties hitherto preventing more rapid progress. It is true that the Roman Catholic Centrum party is still outside the general National Socialist front.

But the Centrum has become so weak with the recent "harmonization" of the Roman Catholic labor unions which it previously controlled that the Völkische Beobachter, a National Socialist organ, is able to claim confidentially today that there is about to be no exception whatever to "harmonization" of the German people under the Swastika banner.

Absorption of Party Complete

The terms of yesterday's interparty agreement provide for adoption by the National Socialists of all present German Nationalist deputies, alike in the Reichstag, the Landtag and municipal and other representative bodies throughout Germany. German Nationalists will have two members each in the inner party councils in the Reichstag and the Landtag. Their members also are to be placed upon a basis of equality with the National Socialists in all official posts. This arrangement has been made over the head of Dr. Alfred Hugenberg, leader of the Nationalists and this great industrialist consequently has tendered his resignation of the cabinet ministries of economy and agriculture.

Dr. Hugenberg was an original partner in the National front under Herr Adolf Hitler. It is no secret, however, that the aloofness of his bourgeoise, or rather patrician, outlook has always made it difficult for him to keep in step with the more Socialistic activities of the present all-embracing National Socialist front. His resignation has been accepted by President von Hindenburg, and thus ends the effectiveness of the Nationalist brake on the Hitler movement.

Herr Hitler's policy for relieving unemployment, in particular, was one with which Dr. Hugenberg never completely agreed. A break therefore has long been expected, but Herr Hitler's position is now so strong that it is inconceivable that it could be seriously affected even if the other German Nationalist members of the Cabinet should follow Dr. Hugenberg into the wilderness of retirement.

Hitler Visits Hindenberg

What form Dr. Hugenberg's dissociation from the Government will take has not yet been decided. Herr Hitler flies today to Neubeck to discuss this with President von Hindenberg.

The question of what is to be done about the Centrum here comes in. The Vice Chancellor Herr Franz von Papen, who himself is a Roman Catholic besides being associated with the German Nationalists, is now in Rome, where it is presumed he is in communication with the Vatican regarding how the Centrum Roman Catholic element might best be harmonized in the general German National Socialist form. The success, or otherwise, of Herr von Papen's mission must necessarily affect Herr von Papen's own position in the cabinet.

Meanwhile the Evangelical Supreme Council, which was discarded from office under National Socialist orders, has applied to the Supreme Court in Leipzig against the legality of this move. But the Government does not propose to accept any such jurisdiction. State Commissioner Jaeger, radiocasting for the administration last night, said that the state must "regard such opposition as a revolt against its authority and must suppress it."

Committees Sink To Sub-Sub-Sub

By the Associated Press

London, June 28

THERE was born June 26 to the World Monetary and Economic Conference a great-great-grandchild. It bears the name of "The Sub-sub-sub-Committee on Limitation of Sales."

The principal offspring of the conference are the economics commission and the monetary commission. Of the subordinate groups which have been formed the one appointed yesterday is the lowliest.

Roosevelt Reduces Tariff on Velveteens

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—The present tariff duty of 62½ per cent ad valorem on cotton velveteens has been reduced to 44 per cent on twill-back cotton velveteens and to 31¼ per cent on plain-back. This action by President Roosevelt was announced yesterday by the tariff commission. The reduction becomes effective July 24.

Domestic production of finished velveteens is confined almost wholly to Rhode Island, Massachusetts and New York. On Nov. 30, 1932, President Hoover approved an increase to 70 per cent ad valorem on cotton velvets other than upholstery velvets. He returned the commission's report on velveteens for a review because of changes in international trade resulting from depreciated currency.

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Tonight at the Pops

"Our Director," March ..... Bigelow
"The Bat," Overture ..... Strauss
"Whispering of the Flowers" ..... Blon
"Rigoletto," Fantasia ..... Verdi
Bacchanale, from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saëns
Pianoforte Concerto No. 2 in A major ..... Liszt
Soloist: Elizabeth Travis Behnke
"España," Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
"Humoresque" ..... Dvořák
"Franklin D. Roosevelt," March ..... Woodin

Policy on India Backed, 838-356, By Conservatives

Sweeping Victory Won by Baldwin Forces in Party Council

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 28—By an overwhelming majority—838 to 356—the Government's policy on India received the approbation of the Conservative Party in a pitched battle of words between the two wings of the party at Friends House here today.

The occasion was a special meeting of the central council of the National Union of Conservative Associations, and despite the disclaimer from malcontents that any question of leadership was involved, it was generally felt if Mr. Stanley Baldwin had been defeated he would have had to resign. The whole British policy in regard to India would then have been thrown into the melting pot.

The onslaught against the government's policy was led by Mr. Winston Churchill and Lord Lloyd, who in the words of a motion presented in the name of the latter, "Would view with grave anxiety proposals to transfer at the present time responsibility at the center of the Government of India and to place control of the judicial system and police in the hands of ministers responsible to elected provincial assemblies."

Cautious Steps Approved

An amendment by Mr. Baldwin's supporters approved the caution with which the Government was proceeding and urged the council not to come to any final conclusion until the matter has been threshed out by the committee of prominent Englishmen and Indians now in London considering the question in the light of the White Paper issued in March.

Mr. Baldwin opened the proceedings with an explanation of the Government's attitude. This in itself showed the importance of the occasion, for, as he said at the beginning of his speech, "It is not my custom to attend these great meetings of the democratic organization of the Conservative Party."

Sometimes, however, Mr. Baldwin added, "When there are matters of difficulty or concern before the country," it is desirable that the leader of a party should make a statement before the proceedings begin.

Mr. Baldwin then declared the Government's policy had the approval of British officials on the spot, including the Commander-in-Chief. The select committee which is now working out a concrete plan on the basis of the results of three round table conferences includes, he said, three former viceroys and two recent governors of provinces.

Conference on Legislation

When the committee made its report, he continued, the Government would have to decide what legislation ought to be introduced, and before doing so he would "naturally take council together with members of the Conservative Party."

Despite this promise Lord Lloyd pressed his motion. He declared there is a growing anxiety in the country at the proposals embodied in the White Paper. They would involve, he said, greatly increased taxation for the Indian masses. The Indian princes did not want them. The Indian people did not understand them. Britain's responsibility for the welfare of 300,000,000 Indians ought to make the meeting doubly cautious before approving the Government's policy. Britain, he added, is definitely committed to an extension of responsible government, but not to any experiment which "might endanger permanently the whole structure and fabric which has been built up for the protection of the people."

Churchill Defines Stand

Mr. Churchill said he supported Lord Lloyd's motion not out of hostility to Mr. Baldwin, but because it was evident that the Government had already made up its mind. The only party which could work the Government's scheme, he declared, is the Indian Congress Party, most of whom are in prison and are to come out of prison in the event of their being willing to accept the Government's proposals.

Mr. Churchill was subjected to considerable interruption and had difficulty in making himself heard. But though the majority were against him more than two to one, there is a feeling in political circles that the Government will have to walk warily if it is to carry Parliament with it when the new Government of India Act comes up for discussion.

On the other hand there is not a single moderate politician in India who is prepared to accept a mere shadow of responsible government. There is striking unanimity among Hindus and Moslems that a real measure of authority must be given to selected Indian Legislatures if any reforms are to be accepted.

Visit From Alfonso Surprises Conference

By the Associated Press

London, June 28

ONE of the sensations of the World Economic Conference June 26 was a surprise visit from former King Alfonso of Spain.

He slipped in quietly and was an interested listener to speeches by Senator James Couzens and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The American delegate was unaware that he had the honor of addressing a personage who, until recently, was one of the world's great monarchs. Numerous secret service men guarded the royal exile, and the big police force attached to the conference also was on the alert.

Kahn Says Davis Got $35,000 for Services

(Continued from Page 1)

which it sold the bonds information that Chile had an unbalanced budget. He insisted, however, the budget figures were not as important as the country's favorable trade balance.

The witness said his firm, the Guaranty Company, and Lehman Brothers shared the profit.

"That profit was for a risk that was passed on in 24 hours to others?" Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, committee counsel, asked.

"In this case that is correct, but it is not always the case. Sometimes we have to stand in the breach."

He said the gross profit was $1,000,000.

The witnesses, Mr. Otto H. Kahn and Mr. Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, shied away from the term "pegging the market" but said "supporting or aiding the market" was a more accurate description of the operation.

They said their firm made $111,207 through marketing the bonds. Others profiting were the Guaranty Company and Lehman Brothers.

New York Convention Ratifies Repeal Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 28—New York is officially on record today in the list of states which have ratified repeal of the eighteenth amendment. Ratification by this State was had when 150 delegates to the constitutional convention meeting in Albany yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Alfred E. Smith, veteran repealist, voted unanimously to scrap the dry law.

Simultaneously dispatches were received here stating that West Virginia yesterday became the fifteenth and California the sixteenth state to vote for repeal. West Virginia set July 25 as the date for holding a ratification convention and California will hold a state convention to ratify upon the call of the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth as soon as the results of the special election held yesterday have been officially declared.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and probably Thursday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate shifting winds, mostly westerly.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, followed by local showers late tonight or Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; possibly local showers Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate east and southeast winds over south portion and moderate southeast winds shifting to fresh southwest late tonight; partly overcast weather, possibly preceded by fog over north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	74	Montreal	80	90
Bismarck	68	80	Nantucket	66	76
Boston	72	83	New Orleans	80	90
Buffalo	74	86	New York	70	78
Calgary	52	74	Norfolk, Va.	76	88
Charleston	72	92	North Platte	69	96
Chicago	80	100	Philadelphia	72	86
Cincinnati	78	94	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	108
Denver	62	94	Pittsburgh	78	92
Eastport, Me.	58	62	Portland, Me.	64	76
Hatteras	80	82	Raleigh	76	92
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. June 27	78	80	St. Louis	82	96
			St. Paul	78	98
Helena, Mont.	62	86	Salt Lake City	68	92
Huron, S. D.	74	102	San Francisco	54	60
Jacksonville	70	92	Santa Fe, N.M.	64	88
Kansas City	70	90	Seattle	56	72
Key West	84	88	Tampa	82	94
Los Angeles	58	72	Washington	74	84
Memphis	80	90	Wichita, Kan.	78	100
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Williston, N.D.	66	86

A—9 a. m. June 26.
B—Maximum June 27.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 3:52 p. m., Thursday 4:04 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 9.1 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

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Hitler Emissary Strives to Soften Pope's Opposition

Von Papen Visits Vatican to Outline Attitude on Church Issues

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, June 28—The German Vice-Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, arrived here this morning to visit the Vatican and discuss with Pope Pius XI and and the Cardinal Secretary of State various questions affecting the position of the Roman Catholic Church in Germany. He hopes to expedite negotiations for the Reich concordat which he began to discuss during his visit here last April.

It is unlikely that negotiations will reach a very conclusive phase during the brief stay of Herr von Papen here, but it is believed information he will give to the Pope on Chancellor Adolf Hitler's attitude and future policy toward the Roman Catholic Church will make it possible to remove, or at least soften, the strong opposition the Vatican still has against conclusion of a concordat with the Hitler government. The Vatican has followed the progress of events in Germany, notably that of Bavaria, with increasing anxiety and apprehension.

The fact that Chancellor Hitler has sent his Vice-Chancellor once more as his emissary to Rome clearly shows the importance he attaches to an agreement with the Vatican. It is also possible that Herr von Papen's visit has as one of its objects to counteract the propaganda carried on by the German Center Party in Vatican circles. This party is fighting a hard battle to retain its independence and is attempting to gain Vatican support.

The recent situation in Germany is in many ways similar to that evident in Italy after the suppression of political parties, and the opinion prevailing in well-informed Vatican circles is that the Pope will follow a similar policy toward the Reich after settlement of the German question.

The Vatican apparently is only anxious to obtain in Germany as it has in Italy, those safeguards which it considers essential for protection and development of the Roman Catholic Church, and until these safeguards are obtained it will not conclude any concordat with the National Socialist Government.

Wragg Supports Bond Issue to Aid Distressed Cities

A plea for immediate action to provide means of relieving the financially distressed cities and towns of the Commonwealth was made on the floor of the Massachusetts Senate today by Senator Samuel H. Wragg of Needham. He favored the Ways and Means bill authorizing the State to float a $15,000,000 bond issue at today's session of the Senate when the bill came up for action.

The Senate today accepted a report of the committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles, referring to the next annual session the petition, accompanied by the bill of Mr. Merton L. Emerson's for incorporation of Essex Shore Way Inc., with authority to construct and maintain toll bridges and highways from Salisbury across the Merrimack River to Plum Island and that the Commonwealth ultimately acquire these bridges and ways without cost.

Reconsideration being refused by a rising vote of 8 to 16 in the Senate this morning, the bill increasing the members of the state board of tax appeals from three to five remains as it was yesterday when it was passed to the engrossed.

On the motion of Senator Joseph Finnegan of Dorchester, an amendment was adopted authorizing the board to increase assessments as well as decrease them. Senator Finnegan also sought to require that the members of the board devote full-time to work on the board, but was defeated.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday afternoon signed a bill covering the problem of the driver who wants all the road. This act places on the foremost driver more responsibility and narrows the demands on the driver who wishes to pass.

Transpacific Air Service

MANILA, P. I., June 28 (AP)—Maj. James Doolittle today forecast regular transpacific airplane service would be accomplished within two years. The flier, here for a brief visit while en route from China to the United States, said Pan American Airways has designed planes for such a service, and is surveying a route from San Francisco to Hawaii, Wake Island, Guam, Manila and Hong Kong. Major Doolittle said he thought the route was practical.

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Midas and Moley Share Conference Dramatic Honors

(Continued from Page 1)

But at least he can assure the world that President Roosevelt intends to keep a firm grip in his management of American currency and is intent on avoiding uncontrolled inflation.

Stabilization and War Debts

Leading powers at the conference are most keenly interested in two further questions: First, when does Professor Moley think the United States can enter a stabilization agreement? Second, what about war debts?

Whatever contacts the Assistant Secretary of State has with Europeans he is likely to meet these two questions in discreet form. Many conference observers had believed until this morning that perhaps the gentlemen's agreement on stabilization between the Federal Reserve System and the Bank of England was already in effect. They thought Professor Moley could give the Administration viewpoint on this suspected agreemnt.

Their belief was based on the relative stability of the dollar, which remained significantly near $4.22 in relation to sterling for about a week. But last night and this morning it slipped seven points to $4.29 and aroused grave doubts. Therefore it appears that the stabilization riddle is as difficult as ever.

Concerning war debts, it is equally doubted if Professor Moley can add much in direct converse with European debtors which he or President Roosevelt has not already told trusted ambassadors in Washington with whom the Administration is on particularly intimate terms.

America Amazes World

But certain it is that Professor Moley will be able to give interesting data to Europe on the progress of the American internal experiment of price-raising and recovery by domestic means. The whole world looks on amazed at soaring prices in the United States and wonders how much is caused by stock market speculation, and is eager to learn from Professor Moley how the plans are working.

What he is able to tell conference leaders will manifestly have a profound effect on events here for sentiment favoring similar programs in other countries grows. It is the main reason preventing the British from backing continental gold states in their struggle to remain on the gold standard.

Already in the day's other notable event—adoption of a new definition of the gold standard—by the monetary subcommittee— the powers have leaned far toward a less rigid use of gold and more flexible monetary policy such as involved in the American program.

The monetary committee concluded: "Under modern conditions monetary gold is required not for internal circulation but as reserve against central bank liabilities and primarily to meet external demands for payments caused by some disequilibrium on foreign account. It is consequently undesirable to put gold coins or gold certificates into internal circulation."

The same solution also limits the minimum gold cover to 25 per cent but takes no decision on silver. That is still to come and reports are that Senator Key Pittman's campaign is not making progress

Sugar Treaty Discussed

Sugar restriction was discussed in subcommittee with the draft treaty proposed by the Cuban delegation, as well as the International Sugar Council on the table. Most large scale producers are favorable to the plan which limits production and refinement of sugar to the status quo and asks importers not to raise their tariffs above 70 per cent.

At the meeting the British delegate, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, unexpectedly announced opposition, stating that the section of the draft convention which prevented development of new sugar factories was unacceptable to the British Government. India had also objected to hampering its infant sugar industry which receives large governmental subsidies.

Dr. Orestes Ferrara of Cuba, who is the outspoken champion of sugar producers, said in the old days victims were sent to execution garlanded with flowers and that the British delegate, though being most charming about the Cuban plan, had destroyed the plan.

Whereupon Sir Philip insisted that Britain and the Crown Colonies would agree to limitation of the total production of sugar though they objected to certain methods, and the Indian delegate announced he would coöperate. Therefore, the chances of sugar looked up and it is now one of the leading commodities whose price may be improved.

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Government Funds For Private Loans Soon to Be Issued

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 28—Application blanks for loans for nonfederal public projects from the $3,300,000,000 public works fund were ready for distribution today.

The applications call for a variety of information, including a detailed description of the work proposed, estimated cost, financial status of applicant, necessity of project, classes of persons benefited, and man hours of work required.

Col. Donald H. Sawyer, temporary federal emergency administrator of public works, at whose office the applications are available, announced that the questionnaires should be sent to state administrators as soon as they are appointed. These local administrators are to check the qualifications before forwarding them to Washington.

The rate of interest on any such federal loans that may be made will be announced at a later date, Colonel Sawyer said.

Canadian Agents Help Farmers Find Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Representatives of fruit and vegetable growers are to be established on the principal markets in Canada again this year to help growers and shippers widen their markets for their crops to the largest possible extent, it has been announced by the Ontario Department of Agriculture.

During the last two years representatives have been maintained during the fruit and vegetable season. As a result, sale of Ontario fruits in western Canada has been four times as large, and three times larger in the Maritimes.

Hawks Not to Aid Search

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Chicago representatives of Jimmie Mattern, missing round-the-world flier, were informed by telegraph today that it would be "impracticable" for Frank Hawks, speed flier, to assist in the search for him at this time.

Davis Joins Skipper In Fogbound Harbor To Tell of Arms Stand

LAKEMANS BAY, Roque Island, Maine, June 28 (AP)—The fog surrounded President Roosevelt thicker than ever today as his third day began here.

But he won a partial victory over the stern mists. A cutter from the destroyer Ellis contacted from destroyer Bernadou seven miles out at sea early this morning and brought back Mr. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador at Large. He reached the Amberjack II to 11 a. m. This visit gave Mr. Roosevelt a much sought-for opportunity to hear the latest report on the Geneva Disarmament Conference and the general situation in Europe.

It is his first personal contact with the outside world since he sailed the Amberjack II into this port last Sunday night. Mr. Davis came here a day late as a result of the fog. The Bernadou had to creep cautiously along the rock bound, fog-laden coast line yesterday. She anchored last night off Libby Islands, seven miles at sea, and this morning Lieutenant Blue of the Ellis poked his way through the fog and rocks to contact her and return to the Roosevelt fleet here.

If the fog lets up late today or tonight, Skipper Roosevelt hopes to cruise about Grand Manan Island before pulling into his Campobello destination. The proposed trip to Nova Scotia is out.

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP) — Acting Secretary William Phillips of the State Department said yesterday that Ambassador Norman H. Davis would return to the Geneva Arms Reduction Conference without visiting Washington, after conferring with President Roooseveit.

Tannery Strike Settled; Wages Increased 15 P. C.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., June 28 (AP)—Two hundred tannery workers, who had been on strike since June 12, went back to their jobs today. A settlement of the conflict with the employers was reached late yesterday.

Under the terms of the settlement, the workers will have restored to them immediately the 15 per cent that was cut from their wages a year ago. Four tanneries were affected by the strike.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28 (AP)—Several hundred employees of 14 leather goods factories went on strike yesterday, against what labor leaders termed "inhumanly long hours and low wages."

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Hard Boiled Egg, Sliced Tomatoes, Cole Slaw, Potato Salad, Rolls and Butter ..... 25¢

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Events Tonight

Rotary International Convention: District and reunion dinners, various hotels, 6:30; ball in honor of Mr. Clinton P. Anderson, president, Mrs. Anderson, and other officers, Mechanics Hall, 9.

Second annual New England Institute of International Relations, auspices American Friends Service Committee, Wellesley College: Lecture by Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell, research director, Foreign Policy Association, New York, on "The Outlook in Latin America," alumnæ hall, 8.

Meeting in celebration of two hundredth anniversary of founding of St. John's Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Boston Arena, 8.

Annual Rose Show, auspices Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Horticultural Hall, until 9, through Thursday.

Women's City Club of Boston: Fourth musical supper, music by Mr. Phil Claff, accordion player, clubhouse garden, 6 to 7:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Mädchen in Uniform," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55.

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:50, 3:45, 5:58, 8:02, 10:06.

Metropolitan—"Jennie Gerhardt," 1:50, 5:45, 7:30, 10:20.

Events Tomorrow

Rotary International Convention: Crippled children breakfast assembly, Hotel Statler, 7:30; election of president and treasurer, Mechanics Hall, 8 to 11; fourth plenary session, Mechanics Hall, 9:15 to 12; assembly, Mechanics Hall, 2; vocational service assemblies, various hotels and halls, 2:15 to 5.

Second annual New England Institute of International Relations, Wellesley College: Lectures by Prof. Harry D. Gideonse of University of Chicago, 8:30; Dr. Roswell P. Barnes, lecturer, New School for Social Research, New York, 9:25; Miss Rachel Davis DuBois, author, series of assemblies on "Worldmindedness," 10:15; Dr. Alexander C. Purdy, Hartford Theological Seminary, 10:35; Mr. Raymond Leslie Buell, research director, Foreign Policy Association, New York, 11:30, and Professor Gideonse, 2.

Children's Museum of Boston: Through July 3, museum games, puzzles and general reading room activities, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to Illustrated Books, by Miss Maginnis, 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Albion Metcalf, pianist, 2:45.

Annual Cohasset flower show, auspices Cohasset Garden Club, Town Hall, through Saturday.

Garden openings, benefit Benjamin Stickney Cable Hospital: Ipswich gardens of Mrs. Ben. P. P. Moseley, Mrs. George E. Barnard, Mrs. M. Leone Bracker, Mrs. Arthur Shurcliff, Mrs. Francis B. Harrington, and Mrs. Carl Nordstrom; Hamilton gardens of Mrs. Charles Fanning Ayre and Miss Mary Curtis.

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Tremont Theater—"Be Mine Tonight," 12:45, 2:35, 4:25, 6:15, 8:05, 9:55.

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," a. m., 10, 11:55; p. m., 1:50, 3:45, 5:58, 8:02, 10:06.

Metropolitan—"Jennie Gerhardt," a. m., 11; p. m., 5:45, 7:30, 10:20.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Art—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; fifteenth century illustrated books; engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable-Lucas, "English Landscape"; Byzantine coins lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays from April 30 to July 30, from 1 to 5; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays and during August.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston, Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier. Loan exhibition of water colors by John S. Sargent. Both exhibitions throughout June. Also German prints from the museum collection, nineteenth century prints.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists, and exhibition of a collection of German advertising posters. Through Aug. 17.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Japanese color prints, including reproductions of works of Hokusai and Hiroshige; bird panels by Klein and Shosan. Through June.

Boston Athenæum—Costume plates from Godey's, Peterson's, Ackermann's, and other nineteenth century magazines. Exhibition in the Art Room, second floor, admission free on application at desk. Through June.

Boston Art Club—Oil paintings by members. Through July 1.

Copley Society—Landscapes, flowers, and portraiture in oils and water colors by Grace Evelyn Drown. Through June 30.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—Prints by Albrecht Dürer and other old masters.

Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculptures by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.

Casson Galleries—English sporting paintings. Through June.

Holman's Print Shop—General summer exhibitions.

Guild of Boston Artists—Annual spring members' exhibition. Through June 30.

Children's Art Center—An exhibition of Russian and Turkish art lent by Dr. Hallowell Davis, and sketches of Boston by Kay Peterson. Through June 30.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Work of 10 children from 15 to 19 years of age. Through June.

Twentieth Century Club—Oil paintings of flowers by Jane M. Grau. Through June.

Home Economics In Schools Vital, Educators Assert

Speakers of American Association Emphasize Its Value at This Time

Special from Monitor Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 28—Modern young people, attending high schools and colleges, must be prepared to make a living; but they must be taught also how to live. It is important that in the present economic crisis, when school budgets are being pared on every hand, that wise educators guard against false economy programs calling for the elimination of home economics teaching.

This was emphasized by several speakers at today's session of the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the American Home Economics Association here. Dr. Katharine Blunt, president of Connecticut College, in New London, said:

"In the last 30 years education has seen a great shift of emphasis from somewhat abstract subjects to subjects closely touching daily living. Among the latter, home economics comes close to the first.

"The girl in school or in college must not be deprived of her chance to train for the job of home making which she is almost surely going to have after graduation."

A vision of education which will demand that schooling in the future be directed not solely toward a life work, but rather toward a life career, is but one of the challenges of the new leisure which is coming to America, said Mrs. Edith E. Hoyt of the University of Wisconsin.

"The new leisure," said Mrs. Hoyt, "will bring us an education in which general knowledge, appreciation and understanding of history and literature, insights of various aspects of our common life and our relations to the rest of the world will be fundamental; an education in which men and women will aim to discover and develop individual gifts and will learn to play, to develop æsthetic tastes and in other ways to play a richer and more abundant life for adults and youth alike."

With the nation facing the tremendous task of maintaining family morale in the face of budgets diminishing so rapidly that for many families they threaten to disappear entirely, there is increasing need for education in family living, said Miss Ellen Miller, of the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit, Mich.

"Education in family living today should be extended to reach everyone who lives in a home," she declared. "Not in years has there been such great need to teach people where it is safe to economize and how to make a pitiful little provide for a multitude of needs.

"Now, due to necessity, families are turning to find the resources which lie under their own roof. The new leisure, whether it is self-sought or enforced, has necessitated finding better ways to fill it. There is a keenly felt need for self-expression and some creative experience. The fine arts do not offer an outlet for everyone, but the domestic arts are avilable to young and old, rich and poor, talented or otherwise."

The most noticeable tendency in the modern American home is a return to sincerity and a respect for the genuine, said Mrs. Henrietta W. Calvin, director of home economics in the public schools of Philadelphia. There are, she added, more home hospitality, more homemade pleasures, more frank acceptance of financial limitations, more pride in being, less pride in possessions.

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Rose Gardeners Give Gold Medal For Beautification

Members of the American Rose Society holding their annual meeting Boston were guests today of Mrs. Harriet G. Foote of Marblehead, Mass., who invited them to inspect her gardens. A gold medal "in token of her work in beautifying New England with roses," was presented at luncheon. At the same time, announcement was made by Mr. E. V. Creed, president of the Portland (Ore.) Rose Society, that the trustees of the national organization had accepted an invitation to hold next year's meeting in Portland.

At two o'clock this afternoon the doors of Horticultural Hall were opened to all rose lovers desiring to see the annual rose exhibit. The display is open free of charge to the public.

Members of the American Rose Society found especially delightful the exhibit of the new "Golden Climber" rose, a yellow climber with three-foot stems, fragrant and capable of holding its color. It was developed in New England by Mr. Walter D. Brownell of Little Compton, R. I.

Another feature of the exhibit is a fine display of hybrid delphiniums with a background of red cedars, pronounced by gardeners of note to be the finest display ever shown in this country. It was produced by Mr. Frank Wheeler. Most of the exhibitors are individuals rather than large rose-growing firms, for the American Rose Society is a group of amateur gardeners growing outdoor varieties as opposed to greenhouse roses.

The exhibit of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, was made to show species of wild roses and particularly those which horticulturists found useful in developing the more beautiful forms of cultivated roses.

Open Playgrounds, Ryan Urges Cities

In behalf of children in crowded districts, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, registrar of motor vehicles in Massachusetts, urges authorities of cities and towns to keep playgrounds open and where none are available to rope off "play streets."

"My attention has been called," Mr. Ryan said, "to the fact that in several municipalities of the State a considerable number of playgrounds for children have either been discontinued or are not to be maintained and supervised during the present summer season. The reason commonly given for this neglect of the children's welfare is lack of funds or the practice of economy. But to anyone who has their welfare at heart, that seems a very short-sighted policy.

"Shall we have to confess," he continued, "that in our calculations we put dollars ahead of the lives of our little ones? For them, playgrounds, properly supervised, are one of the best of all safeguards. Let us economize in other ways. If necessary let us give up elaborate parades, celebrations and municipal luxuries of every kind. But let us not sacrifice the health and lives of our children on the altar of economy—in this case false economy."

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United States

New York

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., July 3. Radiocast Station WMCA, 570 kilocycles.

Vermont

Morrisville: First Congregational Church, 3 p. m., July 2.

One-Tree Fruit Orchard Has 116 Apple Varieties

FREDERICTON, N. B., June 28 (AP)—Mr. F. A. Good, Fredericton horticulturist, has taught a single apple tree on his farm at Kingsclear Parish, York County, to grow 116 different varieties of apples and one variety of pear by means of careful grafting.

It is just a hobby with Mr. Good, but his one-tree fruit orchard has become famous. The tree has bloomed again and 47 varieties of apples put forth blossoms. Mr. Good said he expects about 40 varieties actually to bear fruit this season. He began eight years ago to graft limbs from various apple trees to the stout trunk of his 20-year-old wild apple "mother" tree.

Spain's Reorganized Cabinet Takes Helm at Madrid

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

FOUR NEW MINISTERS MEET WITH PREMIER AZANA FOR FIRST TIME

Left to Right—JOSE FRANCHY ROCA, Industry and Commerce; MARCELINO DOMINGO, Agriculture; LARGO CABALLERO, Labor; LUIS COMPANYS, Marine; FRANCISCO BARNES, Education; AUGUSTIN VINUALES, Finance; MANUEL AZANA, Prime Minister; FERNANDO DE LOS RIOS, State; ALVARO DE ALBORNOZ, Justice; CASARES QUIROGA, Interior; INDALECIO PRIETO, Public Works. Señors Barnes, Viñuales, Companys and Roca Are the New Appointees.

Peace Machinery In Chaco Dispute Called Out of Gear

Coördination Declared Imperative If Pan-Americanism Is to Be Saved

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 28—A whole new organization and coördination of American peace efforts is imperative in promoting peace in South America, according to Prof. Samuel Guy Inman, instructor in international law at Columbia University.

"When we come to the peace machinery at work trying to settle the Chaco dispute in South America" Professor Inman told the Mid-West Institute of International Relations, "there is as much confusion as there is in the economic questions involved. Washington, Geneva and Buenos Aires all would like to be the leaders, and their rivalries since the outbreak of hostilities some three years ago have been very evident.

"What we have vaguely been calling 'Pan-Americanism' is rapidly breaking up. Whether this development is right or not is a profound question of which one who moves among the various American nations is made deeply conscious.

"The American continent used to be ahead of Europe in peace machinery and boasted of a development of arbitration superior to other parts of the world. But the idea that the American continent is an isolated unit and can solve its own problems has been disappearing and economic interests have compelled all American countries to work with Europe."

Scanning the present status of Germany, Mr. John Emlyn Williams, Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, referred to Germany as a country of unfinished processes, especially in political and social developments. This, he said, the world has not realized having been misled by Germany's great advances in the technical, economic and physical scientific realms.

"Germany's foreign policy," continued Mr. Williams, "has for its aim the winning of international opinion. Its attempt to bring about closer political understanding with Austria is a source of danger. It is in keeping with the first of Adolf Hitler's 25-point program, namely, to unite all German speaking peoples.

"Germany is willing for peace 'with honor' which includes demands for equal status in arms, the return of the Polish Corridor and Danzig, and perhaps the reclaiming of her colonies. The growth of Hitlerism is phenomenal. It puts emphasis upon the supremacy of the Nordic race and aims at making the whole national life 'pure German.'

"We have talked of a German Empire. Until very recently this was a loose federation. Only the last war saw Germany fighting unitedly for love of Fatherland. Formerly it was merely from a sense of duty. What England accomplished under Cromwell and the United States in the Civil War, Germany did only in 1914-1918.

"The year 1918, which should have been the beginning of a new advance in steady political construction, began instead a period of decline. Germany, a vanquished nation, lost its colonies and the Polish Corridor. She had to pay reparations. Her army was humiliated. She had lost her self-respect and came to think of herself as a 'second-class nation.'"

"Since 1918 German politics is not inspiring. The Weimar Constitution was too perfect an instrument for people inexperienced in parliamentary government as we understand it. The division of parties made political coöperation impossible."

Bennington College Enlarges Faculty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENNINGTON, Vt., June 28—Ten new appointments to the Bennington College faculty were announced today by Dr. Robert D. Leigh, president, at the final community meeting, ending the college's first year. A total of 86 sophomores left the college following the meeting.

The appointments as announced were: Mr. Thomas P. Brockway of Yale University department of history, to the social studies division in history; Miss Andree Emery, graduate student at Columbia University, to social studies division in statistics and sociology; Mr. Arch Lauterer, to the arts divisioon in design and stagecraft; Mrs. Helen Forrest Lauterer, to the arts division in costume design and crafts; Mr. Simon Moselsio, sculptor and teacher, to the arts division; Miss Lyda Neebson, to the music division as part-time vocal teacher; Mr. Gregory Tucker, pianist, instructor in piano; Miss Gertrude Gilmore, to direct nursery school in social studivies division; Mr. C. Harold Gray, to teach prose in lierature division, and Miss Bessie Schönberg, to be resident instructor in the modern dance i nthe arts division.

A total of 160 to 165 students is expected to enroll at Bennington on Sept. 6 when it reopens. Dec. 23 marks the end of the fall semester and the start of the winter field and reading period which ends on Feb. 23. Four new student houses have been given names of families significant in the founding of the college and in the history of Vermont: Canfield, Dewey, Swan and Wooley.

Meet California Oil Advance

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28—Shell Oil Company and Associated Oil Company met the advance of 2 to 15 cents a barrel in crude oil and 1 cent in gasoline by Standard Oil Company of California.

Revised Cabinet In Spain Carries Four New Names

Leader of Federal Bloc Takes Industrial and Commercial Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — Four new Ministers figure in the revised Cabinet of Señor Manuel Azaña, Spanish Prime Minister. They are Señor Francisco Barnes, Minister of Education; Señor Agustin Viñuales, Minister of Finance; Señor Luis Companys, Minister of Marine, and Señor Jose Franchy Roca, Minister of Industry and Commerce.

Señor Barnes was an ardent supporter of the new Religious Orders Law, and on his shoulders will now fall the principal responsibility in establishing the educational system and replacing the schools of the Religious Orders. Since 1919 he has been one of the directors of the Instituto-Escuela, an important coeducational institution from which have sprung many of Spain's Left Wing intellectual leaders. While Señor Barnes is a Radical Socialist, and his predecessor, Señor Fernando de los Rios, is a Socialist, the two have many identical political convictions. The new Minister of Education demonstrated his executive ability in exercising his duties as first Vice-President of the Cortes.

The Minister of Finance, Señor Viñuales, is well versed in his duties, since he was previously a high official in the Finance Ministry.

Señor Luis Companys, Minister of Marine, is one of the best known figures in Catalan politics. He was one of the leaders in campaigning for Catalonia's autonomy, has long been a leading light in the Esquerra Party, and was the first Speaker of the Catalan Corts.

Señor Franchy Roca, Minister of Industry and Commerce, a prominent jurist, has distinguished himself for his sense of fairness and justice. As leader of the Federal bloc in Parliament, until now a member of the Opposition parties, he fought against continued application of the Law for the Defense of the Republic, and one of the conditions under which he became a member of the new Cabinet was that this law should be annulled.

Señor Fernando de los Rios now occupies his third ministerial post since establishment of the Republic. As Minister of State he is as well qualified, for he is well educated and widely traveled, and has a broad knowledge of international affairs. He has traveled and lectured in the United States.

The two other Socialist Ministers retain their former posts, Señor Indalecio Prieto as Minister of Public Works, and Señor Largo Caballero as Minister of Labor. Señor Marcelino Domingo and Señor Alvaro de Albornoz, both Radical Socialists, remain Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Justice, respectively. Señor Casares Quiroga, the only representative of the Galician party, Orga, in the Cabinet, retains his portfolio as Minister of the Interior.

Kiwanis to Enlarge Vocational Service

LOS ANGELES, June 28 (AP)—Economic necessity, which forces children to remain longer in secondary schools because they cannot obtain employment, offers Kiwanis International greater opportunity for an enlarged scope of vocational guidance work, Mr. Lawrence H. Wheelock, Hartford, Conn., told the annual convention here yesterday.

"One of our main jobs is to help young people choose and prepare can make the proper use of their mental and physical power and have the opportunity for self-improvement and advancement," Mr. Wheelock said.

The Kiwanis program, he said, does not endeavor to choose a vocation for the child nor act as an employment bureau, but members of the organization are helping students learn rudiments of the business in which they are engaged.

Roses Dominate Annual Show Of Flowers From North Shore

Exhibit in Horticultural Hall, Manchester, Attracts Large Number of Residents; Burbank's Frilled Chrysanthemums Shown for First Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Mass., June 28—The annual rose exhibition of the North Shore Horticultural Society, which opened yesterday in Horticultural Hall, is attracting large numbers of summer residents of the shore.

Roses dominate the show, in color, fragrance and perfection of development, proving the excellence of their culture in the gardens and greenhouses of North Shore estates. Sweet peas and peonies in profusion are close competitors and tall spikes of delphinium, canterbury bells, lilium regale, and sapiglossis make colorful the background of evergreens which lines the walls.

Transforming the stage into a sylvan glen are the Burrage orchids against a scenic backdrop. A miniature waterfall furnishes a stream and fills the pool of aquatics just below the stage.

Islands of beauty are the groups of hardy, and half-hardy perennial, biennial and annual plants in the center of the auditorium and below stairs are the exhibits from the North Shore nurseries and the fruits and vegetables from the gardens and greenhouses of the shore residents.

Shown for the first time in this section is a collection of Burbank's frilled chrysanthemums exhibited by Corliss Brothers, to which was awarded the society's certificate of merit.

For the most meritorious exhibit in the show the Daniel Low Company's silver cup was awarded to Mrs. A. C. Burrage for the orchid exhibit, as well as a silver medal. Mrs. W. H. Moore of Prides Crossing received first prize, a silver medal, for a collection of roses of all classes of hybrid tea and perpetuals, and the silver medal for a group of greenhouse plants. Second prize, a bronze medal, went to Mrs. George E. Cabot of Smith's Point, Manchester. Mrs. J. H. Lancashire of Manchester won several first prizes; Mrs. Maurice J. Curran of Andover received first prie for the best display of sweet peas; Mrs. Burrage of Beverly Farms was first prize winner for a collection of vegetables, and Mr. Robert F. Sanford of Manchester took first prize, a silver medal, for a dinner table decoration.

Unusual interest on the part of children was shown in the collections of wild flowers, attractively exhibited. Mr. John R. Doig won first prize, $5, for the best collection of wild and cultivated flowers, displayed with the greatest regard for daintiness, variety and charm of arrangement.

Mobile Club Backs High Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—In line with President Roosevelt's plan to raise wages of workers throughout the nation, the Young Men's Democratic Club of this city has adopted a resolution advocating a higher wage scale and shorter working day for all persons receiving employment from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

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5.50x19	10.45	8.50

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Modern Comforts for Millions Forecast for the Impoverished Tennessee Valley Project Area

(Continued from Page 1)

ing that river down below make it possible for him to have electric lights, and a radio, and machines of all kinds? Will this vast project so decentralize industry that the farm and the small community will have the same real advantages as were seen in the city by those who a few years ago came down from the fields?

It is the same question which all the people of this 640,000 square-mile area of the Tennessee River Valley are asking, with increasing hopefulness, as plans get under way to speed up Muscle Shoals' power production. Uncle Bim, it is said, didn't vote for President Roosevelt last November. For one thing, there wasn't any use voting, because Yellow Bend Fourcorners has only two Republicans in it anyway. And secondly, Uncle Bim is understood to have had some misgivings about Mr. Roosevelt, the New Yorker, who "was a sort of Yankee" after all, despite his winter home in Georgia. But today Uncle Bim feels that the election was a complete success.

He is well satisfied as he looks down upon that ancient river—born of mountain streams to the northeast, and fed by the watershed of the Great Smokies; languidly moving south at first with as lazy a motion as the drawl of a southern accent; then gathering speed as it approaches Chattanooga with the wheat land behind it; sweeping around great cotton-bordered bends; emerging from the mountains; quickening the course of its great half circle; heading north again at Guntersville, and then suddenly, like a thousand race horses, plunging and thundering over rocks and ledges at Muscle Shoals, through Wilson Dam, to tear loose once more on the other side in its race to the Ohio!

Quicken the Tempo

This is the river that may some day quicken the tempo of a whole inland empire and win back to a modernized farm life those unable to get a living in the city. The Tennessee River Basin includes parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Ohio. The flood-control benefits of the complete mastery of this 900-mile water course would extend to parts of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. Furthermore, if the vast experiment that is proposed for this river should be successful, the program would undoubtedly be extended in other parts of the country, in the Columbia River Basin in the Northwest, for instance, and in the region around Boulder Dam.

Just what is this vast experiment? Let us leave Uncle Bim contemplatively surveying the river, for a minute, and switch back as the movies do to one of the dramatic scenes which have featured the recent history of the huge project. Here, for instance, is a room with a comfortable fire and a semicircle of seats about it. The rain beats down outside.

The men are newspaper reporters, the big man at the end is President-Elect Roosevelt, for it is back in the early days of February, and the new Chief Executive is unfolding the full details of his proposal for the first time. For an hour, all told, Mr. Roosevelt talks. It is more than just a news story that he lays bare, it is a whole philosophy and a new approach to certain basic problems of idle labor and industry.

There are today some 13,000,000 workers out of jobs, Mr. Roosevelt says, affecting all told 30,000,000 people. Even if prosperity of the 1929 model should return, there would still be 5,000,000 unemployed. There is a poor distribution of the workers. "Our population," he says succinctly, "is out of balance." His proposal is to try to restore the balance between the urban and the rural population.

Decentralize Industry

"Probably," he admits, "it is the widest experiment ever conducted by a government." In brief, he proposes to make the development of the great Tennessee River project the start of an effort to reëstablish American life on a basis that would end unemployment and decentralize industry.

"The normal trend now," said Mr. Roosevelt in that interview, in a sentence that perhaps is a key to the whole story, "is a back-to-the-farm movement."

In other words, the cheap power to be developed at Muscle Shoals and all the other dams up and down the stream, would be made available to the communities of the whole Tennessee Basin. Over the high tension lines that soon will be laced over the countryside will flow power and light and energy in increasing amounts into a region where there has been a scarcity of these vital, invisible commodities before. Along with the distribution of the new power will come simultaneously flood control, reclamation of bottom lands, reforestation, and elimination of marginal farm lands. The process may, quite literally, transform the life of the countryside. At least that is the dream. This is the vision Uncle Bim sees as he looks down on the Tennessee. This is the vision which, ephemeral or not, Mr. Roosevelt has conjured from a fireside chat with a dozen newspapermen, and to which he has given stout pillars of reality by the recent passage of the Muscle Shoals power legislation.

So far as the social aspect of the great Tennessee River experiment goes it is postulated on the brief statement of Mr. Roosevelt that the normal population trend today is "back to the country." Let us return to Uncle Bim Durfee for a minute, whom we left gazing out over the river.

It so happens that Uncle Bim has a nephew in Chattanooga—a young man who belongs to that army of 12,000,000 unemployed. He and his family have been living in a hot city flat for months now, with a dwindling bank account to pay the rent, and a hopeless search for work that is sapping the youngster's morale. The condition is typical of what is going on over the country today. In the city there is no work, while on Uncle Bim's farm there is plenty to do.

Raises Enough Food

It is hard to pay for food in the city, whereas Uncle Bim raises enough food free to supply the family. If the city can't buy Uncle Bim's vegetables, at least he can eat them himself, and feed his nephew's family too, if they will pitch in and help with the chores. In fact, the return of this particular family to the land is imminent, as it is in the case of thousands of other families who have been driven back to the country by the economic circumstances.

Thus the "unbalanced population" which Mr. Roosevelt mentioned, is beginning to correct itself. If the Tennessee River can be harnessed by skill and brains and government funds, the whole process will be enormously elaborated. The trouble with country-living in the past has been its manual labor and its dullness. People flocked into the cities. There are half a dozen big cities along the Tennessee River today with a back-country countryside at the four corners, as though they that is often full of poverty and squalor. The small shanties in some of the marginal farm lands seem precariously perched on their stones and the whole social structure might topple over, though the rosy, fair-haired children tumbling about the front plot bespeak an Anglo-Saxon racial heritage that pioneered the whole Southwest.

With cheap electricity this whole social environment can be changed. The work of the farmer's wife loses half its labor, while the city, if it does not lose its glamour, at least spreads its glamour right into the farm community. In the first place, cheap electricity means that community industries can be set up anywhere over the countryside. Life can be urbanized. Uncle Bim's village—Little Bend Fourcorners, itself—becomes the possible site of an electrically-driven factory. That means a decentralization of employment, of wages, of urban civilization, out over the rural hinterland.

Makes It Possible

Electricity makes it all possible. It makes possible a future farm and factory community where the wage earner works five or six hours in the local plant, and then goes back to his own land, which supplies him with food, intsead of the one crop of cotton as in times past. There are rich mineral deposits in the Tennessee Valley. There are the potentialities of great industries, given quantities of cheap power. These are all the possible indirect benefits that may flow over the high-power circuits into the remote valleys of the Tennessee Basin.

There are just as obvious and more direct benefits from the sale of cheap electricity to the farm folk themselves. They can switch on an electric bulb for illumination, instead of lighting up the oil lamp. They can hear the voice of the world over their radio. An electric washing machine will come soon, to take the burden off the housewife. There are dozens of other available electrical appliances to be added as the new way of life makes its advances. Factories will sow the community with real cash wages, and the community will return the crop of increased purchases as its farm indebtedness is wiped out and its wealth increases. In addition to cheap heat, light and power, the country dweller will have radio, movies, automobiles and other facilities to make rural living comfortable and interesting. He will have the dispensations of food from his own farm, fresh corn and peas in the morning from the garden plot—to the envy of every city dweller. This is the contrast to the dreary hard, dull life of the countryside so often found in the past, and too frequently discovered in the present.

If such a plan as Mr. Roosevelt's is successful in the Tennessee Valley, conditions will be ripe to put it in operation in many other communities. It will not increase the country's farm surplus, for under the program the poor and marginal farm lands would be eliminated, the hill folks brought down from their mountains, and bad lands turned back to forest—one of America's best "crops," since the United States uses four or five times more lumber than it produces. Forestation would aid in flood elimination and in stopping soil erosion. So would the completion of the proposed new dams on the Tennessee.

Approached from this aspect, the Roosevelt Tennessee Basin proposal is a closely integrated program, offered at a time when the nation's population is admittedly "out of balance," proposing sociological changes of the most far-reaching order, and offering an experiment, on a large scale, of interest to every community over the countryside. To use the President's own words to the reporters before his log fire—"It is probably the widest experiment ever conducted by a government."

First Tennessee Valley Work Will Be Building Of Dam on the Clinch River

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 28—President Roosevelt's Tennessee Valley Authority is already looking forward to the day when its sweeping program for development of the great southern watershed will have taken 1,000,000 men out of the oversupplied urban labor market and reëstablished them in the small country communities whence they came.

Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Authority, and his colleague, Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan, held forth this encouraging outlook for the Tennessee Valley project in their first press conference yesterday, in which they outlined in glowing and eager terms their aspirations and long-range objectives.

Work on the first unit will begin at once, with Mr. F. C. Carr, president of the Controllers' Association of America, in charge, according to Dr. Morgan. The initial construction will be a dam at Cove Springs, Tenn., about 20 miles from Nashville. Mr. Carr is in Washington and will assemble his organization within a month. The chairman of the Authority said there were 300 men now inspecting the Cove Spring dam site on the Clinch River, making borings and soundings, but that they were under the army.

The first task of the new Authority is to take over control of this group and also of the various facilities of the army engineers in the area which will be used in the new development work.

An offer made by the Swann Chemical Company to exchange two power sites they own in the valley for their equivalent in electric energy from Muscle Shoals, said power to be used in production of phospheric acid for fertilizer, is to be investigated by Dr. Morgan.

It is the first and only offer received to date for use of Muscle Shoals power for fertilizer production, a fact which emphasizes the fundamental character of the whole project as being one of water power During the long years of Congressional debate over the Muscle Shoals Act, fertilizer was always dragged in as an important feature.

Progressives, however, insisted this was done by the power interests to obscure the real issue which they claimed was a simple one of whether water-power resources should or should not be exploited for the public interests rather than private profit.

The fact that there have been no offers to lease the nitrate plants at Muscle Shoals for fertilizer production would appear to bear out the contention of Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska, and author of the Act, that the plants are now obsolete and that public distribution and sale of Muscle Shoals power is the only remaining outlet for it.

Mr. Carr, a native of Illinois, was graduated from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1915. He saw World War service as a lieutenant in the ordnance department of the United States Army, is well known as a Wharton School lecturer on industry and as having been identified with aviation development in this country. He was formerly controller of the American Airways and its subsidiary and affiliated companies. Among the other companies with which he has been connected are Jones, McDuffee and Stratton, of Boston, and the Hahn Department Stores, Inc. He is chairman of the Business Practices Committee of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Taylor Society.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mary S. A. Jenkins, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. Rosemary O. Anderson, Connecticut.
Mrs. Alice M. Clayton, Washington.
Miss Mary E. Clayton, Washington.
Mrs. Anna P. Mayse, Ohio.
Edwin D. Culp, Oregon.
Mrs. Mary D. Badura, Oregon.
Mrs. Frank Weeks, New York.
Fred S. Willard, New York.
Mrs. E. Rose, New York.
Louis P. Rose, New York.
Mrs. K. Fennel, New York.
Mrs. Bertha A. Lockhart, Pennsylvania.
Mrs. G. W. Finch, Ohio.
Mrs. N. W. Calkins, Colorado.
Iva L. Soli, Illinois.
Emily C. Mogaard, Illinois.
Mrs. Otto Feldmann, New Jersey.
Otto Feldmann, New Jersey.
Miss Kate Feldmann, New Jersey.
Mrs. Agnes F. Montgomery, California
George E. Montgomery, California.
Fay King, New Hampshire.
Ralph Eastman, Minnesota.
Leonore Eastman, Minnesota.
Mary Catherine Eastman, Minnesota.
Mrs. Edith F. Titus, Connecticut.
Benjamin E. Titus, Connecticut.
Frederick O. Stearns, New Hampshire.
Albert R. Houghton Jr., Massachusetts.
Arthur M. Ball, Michigan.
Mrs. Lotta B. Ball, Michigan.
Betty Jane Ball, Michigan.
Edith M. Bennett, Michigan.
Mrs. Alma A. Ball, New Jersey.
Phyllis H. Broderick, Massachusetts.
Eloise M. Broderick, Massachusetts.
Mrs. E. S. Broderick, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Stella Sheldon Pike, California.
Mrs. Lena C. Medlock, Florida.
Mrs. Edna L. Cilles, New York.
M. Rhoda Goodwin, Illinois.
Arthur H. Wagner, Massachusetts.
Mrs. Esther A. Wagner, New York.
Mrs. Ethel M. Wagner, Massachusetts.
Edward M. Lorser, Illinois.

Folk Dancing to Be Studied

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 28—Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, president of the American Folk Dance Society and United States member of the League of Nations' Commission on Folk Arts, left here today for Europe, as a Fellow of the Oberlaender Trust of the Carl Schurz Foundation, to study folk dances and music in German-speaking countries. Miss Burchenal is held to be a leading authority in this country on the subject of the folk dance.

Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone.
Single from $2 Double from $3
THE COLLINGWOOD
45 West 35th St.
NEW YORK

Boston-New York
$2
Leave Daily
309 Tremont Street, Boston
Hancock 7307
141 W. 51st Street, New York
Circle 7-3844
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M
and 12 midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

TO USERS OF
GLUE
We are manufacturers of pure glues for all industrial purposes. SOLD IN BULK ONLY
MILLIGAN & HIGGINS GLUE CO
141 E. Illinois St. Chicago, Ill. (Est. 1868) 222 Front St. New York

The Editor's Puzzle

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"The reason why Mr. Hen got a raise is because he had interested himself into the fun of the business," said the bookkeeper. His wife said, "Don't let that get you down. Here, drink this hot cup of chocolate and try and think about something else. He is one of your friends, and you should be glad to have seen him honor so to his [illegible]"

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Tennessee Valley Plan To Touch Nine States

Total area—About 40,000 square miles. Touches nine states.
Cost—Bill provides $50,000,000 in bonds as a beginning. Muscle Shoals development alone already has cost more than $130,000,000 and $125,000,000 is needed to complete it.
Total potential electric power—3,000,000 kilowatts.
Cost to consumer—About 2½ cents a kilowatt hour.
Number of electric generating units—149.
Four principal dams—Wilson, Cove Creek, No. 2, and No. 3. Cove Creek dam 220 feet high. Many other dams and locks for navigation, power, or both.
Ore reserves—3,000,000,000 tons (iron, manganese, zinc).
Tennessee River 900 miles long. Drops 134 feet in 37 miles.
Project will provide—Flood control; better navigation; protection from erosion; electric power, explosives, and fertilizer; new timber lands; employment for from 200,000 to 500,000.
Administered by federal board of three, called Tennessee Valley Authority, headed by Mr. Arthur E. Morgan.

Guest Artists to Assist In Brookline Concert

The first in the 1933 series of Brookline outdoor symphony concerts will be given tomorrow evening at the Dean Road Playground. Instrumental and vocal guest artists will assist the People's Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Will Dodge. The program will begin at 8 o'clock.

Similar to last year, the programs will be broadcast over Station WNAC for the benefit of those unable to attend. In the event of rain, the concert will be given the next pleasant evening. Concerts will be presented each Thursday evening throughout July and August.

New Hampshire Board Drops Teachers' Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 28—Mr. James N. Pringle, State Commissioner of Education, announces that the Board of Education has decided to drop the two-year course for teachers at both the Keene and Plymouth Normal Schools. The usual three- and four-year courses will be continued.

Three reasons were given for this action, the first being that many of the surrounding states are adopting the same procedure; second, that the tendency to choose the two-year course qualifies teachers only for the lower grades; third, that such a change can be made now without causing shortage of students qualified to teach.

Wellesley Institute Opens First Session on July 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 28—Men and women from many occupations and from various parts of the United States will take part in the Wellesley Institute for Social Progress which will open its first session at Wellesley College on July 1. The institute will continue through July 15.

The programs consist of three parts: First, the basic lecture course to be given by the faculty each week day morning followed by small discussion groups; second, afternoon round-tables of six sessions each, held every other week day, and third, a series of evening forums open to the public. The morning lecture series, under the direction of Mr. Willard L. Thorp of the economics department of Amherst College, will analyze the Roosevelt policy of reconstruction.

Coöperative Unity Urged for World At Masonic Banquet

Opportunities lie in crises, speakers brought out last night at a banquet in connection with the four-day observance of the 200th anniversary of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts.

Coöperative unity alone can save the world, it was declared. Faith and confidence of the past brought the people through cries on many occasions and in all cases were marked by progress of some sort, it was stated. There was wide geographical representation among the prominent guests with Masonic representatives present from Europe, South America, Canada and many parts of the United States. The celebration closes tonight with a meeting in the Boston Arena.

Mr. Charles H. Johnson, past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New York State and now Grand Secretary, outlined visions for the future and said the task of the Masonic fraternity was to keep inviolate the fundamental truths and ideals of the institution. He stressed particularly the brotherhood of man and wished for the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts that it might be a factor for the preservation of the high ideals so essential to prosperity during the period of change through which the world now is passing. Representatives from Brazil outlined the closer contacts between that country and the United States, augmented by the observance. Mr. Thomas G. Winning, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, spoke of the significance of the fact that this was the first time in the history of that Grand Lodge that their Grand Master of Masons had been permitted to leave the British Isles. Mr. George O. Foster, Grand Master of Kansas, paid tribute to Massachusetts people who, he said, were the first settlers of his State, and responsible for the more than 98 per cent literacy of the present population.

Mr. E. S. C. Baker, Grand Master of South Carolina; Mr. Sam H. Goodwin, past Grand Master and Grand Secretary of Utah, and other speakers brought felicitations and good wishes to the Masons of Massachusetts. Engrossed resolutions of congratulation and friendship were presented to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts at a special communication of Grand Lodge today. In the evening, Mr. Melvin M. Johnson, past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; Mr. Frederic W. Hamilton, Grand Secretary, and others will address the audience at the Arena.

Swift Changes in Washington Halt Pomp and Circumstance

(Continued from Page 1)

day before," he was told politely but firmly in the outer office.

"But I'm Senator Copeland," the New Yorker said.

"I'm sorry," the secretary replied, "but if you will have your secretary call me an appointment will be made."

Senator Copeland did not see the Secretary, neither did a reporter from a local paper who spent four days waiting in the anteroom for enough time to invite Miss Perkins to speak over his paper's radio hour. Every other member of the Cabinet had consented to this talk. Finally he caught the Secretary as she was leaving the building. She declined.

Labor Department Speeded Up

This attitude of extreme independence has transformed the Department of Labor into a model of high-speed efficiency. But at the same time it is also the reason why Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, today has the services of Mr. Edward F. McGrady, one of the ablest and best known labor leaders of the country, instead of Miss Perkins.

It had been arranged that Mr. McGrady, who has for years been legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, would represent organized labor in the department and he was actually appointed assistant to Miss Perkins. Everyone was pleased at the arrangement until a western paper printed a story of the appointment under a headline implying that the Postmaster-General, Mr. James A. Farley, had dictated to Miss Perkins. Miss Perkins went straight to the White House, the appointment was withdrawn, and Mr. McGrady went to General Johnson, where he is now executive assistant.

General Johnson's unwieldy organization is also causing considerable comment. The secretary of a midwestern Democratic Senator recently attempted to reach General Johnson on the telephone for his Senator. First he reached a lieutenant, then a captain, then a major. Then someone else.

Finally, his patience exhausted, the secretary slammed down the telephone and in desperation called the White House and asked for Mr. Marvin H. McIntyre, the President's secretary, whom he got without delay.

"Mac," exploded the midwesterner, "what do I have to do to get in touch with General Johnson?"

"Sit tight," Mr. McIntyre replied, "and I'll have him telephone you in a few minutes."

General Johnson did.

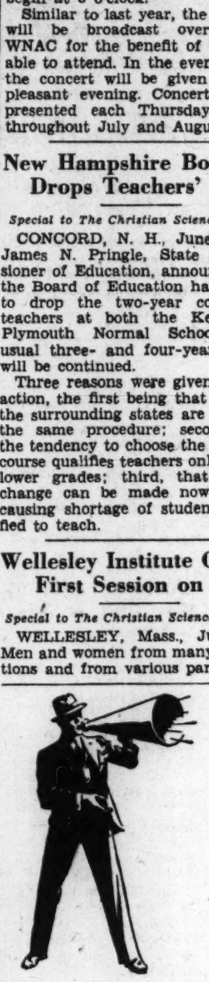
The White House, however, had to be resorted to again when an official from one of the central states came here for a relief loan and waited a week without being able to get an appointment with either the Federal Relief Administrator or his assistant. The White House solved the problem with its usual promptness.

Of course the hordes of applicants for jobs are largely responsible for the almost impregnable walls raised around important officials these days. There is some excuse. And yet there is considerable astonishment at the battalion of six publicity experts marshaled for the industrial recovery administration alone. One newspaper man says he had to "get a letter from my Senator" just to see Mr. Boaz Long, head of the publicity group. After this experience he made no attempt to get to General Johnson himself.

New England 'Typos' Elect

NEWPORT, R. I., June 28 (AP)—Mr. William L. Connolly of Pawtucket was elected president yesterday of the New England Typographical Union, meeting in convention here. Mr. Jesse W. Buss, Concord, N. H., was elected secretary-treasurer.

SELECT THIS HOTEL
FOR YOUR SUMMER VISIT TO NEW YORK
800 sunny, outside rooms. Every room with bath, shower and radio. Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and the fashionable shops.
SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50 to $5 per day
weekly from $15
DOUBLE ROOMS from $3.50 to $6 per day
weekly from $21
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave., 49th to 50th Sts., N. Y.



You're safer with a "Sheffield Vacation"

because

YOU CAN'T WASH MILK!

ONE swallow may not make a summer; but a few swallows of rich, pure milk with every meal will help a lot toward making a summer vacation beneficial and refreshing. That's a fact. But please, Lady, make certain that you are selecting milk that is dependable, pure-beyond-all-doubt, backed by a name you've known for years. Sheffield Farms delivers daily to most of the summer resorts in the New York neighborhood. Sheffield is pure as milk can be, and 92 years of dairying testify to Sheffield prestige. Order this milk for your summer home. *You can be sure of Sheffield!*

Let Sheffield follow you on your vacation!

Sheffield deliver on Staten Island, in the greater part of Westchester, in nearby Connecticut, all over Long Island, and at most of the New Jersey resorts.

SHEFFIELD FARMS
Sealect GRADE-A MILK

DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME, SHEFFIELD FARMS MILK COSTS NO MORE THAN BRANDS OF UNKNOWN REPUTATION

Vacation Needs?
Get Them at
Wanamaker's

Sale of Fine
"Sample" Bathing SUITS
$4.44
Unusual knits . . . in almost incredible fine wools . . . with rope-trim . . . halter necks . . . or more conservative lines.
Lastex-woven suits . . . fit like a glove . . . and stay brief and shapely for ever and a day.
Lovely colors . . . and mixtures . . . white.
Sizes 32 to 38. Just a few size 40.
The $7.95 to $13.75 grades
SAND AND SURF TOGGERY, SECOND FLOOR, NORTH BUILDING
CABANA BEACH SHOP, STREET FLOOR, NORTH BUILDING

Three-piece
Summer Knits
Pure Silk Knits
Shell-knit Cottons
Gossamer Boucles
$5.95

The cool, smart summer suits everyone's turning to with delight. The choice is perfect . . . pure silk for luxurious afternoons . . . pretty shell knits for rougher sports . . . airy boucles if you love a Vionet blouse. In exquisite colors:
Lemon-gold . . . hydrangea . . . rose-blush . . . white
Sizes 14 to 40 Shell-knits up to size 42.
SPORTSWEAR SHOP, STREET FLOOR NORTH BUILDING

John Wanamaker New York
WANAMAKER PLACE—NINTH ST. AT BROADWAY

Advertising Men Join Hands to Cut Bad Competition

Resolutions Express Confidence in Business and Wish to Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 28—Confidence in the immediate future of American business and a cheerful willingness to coöperate in reducing destructive and unfair competition was expressed in resolutions prepared for the closing session of the annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America here today.

It was expected that the resolutions would commend the efforts of the Federal Administration to prohibit false, misleading and unfair advertising and ask for the consideration of federation members for the fair practice codes developed in national and local retail fields by the Association of National Advertisers, the American Association of Advertising Agencies and the Affiliated Better Business Bureaus, Inc.

Advertising will be always be truthful under the federal legislation proposed by Senator Arthur Capper (R.) of Kansas, who described his bill at a luncheon today.

"The bill which I have introduced into Congress is based upon the Printers Ink model statute already adopted in substance by 25 states," said Senator Capper. "This provides a heavy penalty for the dissemination of an advertisement which contains any assertion, representation or statement of fact, which is untrue, deceptive, or misleading. The purpose is to facilitate and make more certain the elimination of the parasites who prey upon the public and upon legitimate business."

Must Have Popular Support

However, Senator Capper pointed out, the enactment of such a law will be only one step in correcting abuses and must be backed up by a dominating sentiment in its favor.

"The iniquities of business exist and persist," he said, "not from lack of law but because we ourselves wink at them."

Advertising must not be merely truthful, it should tell the whole truth, said Miss Marjorie Shuler of The Christian Science Monitor, who described the woman consumer as she has seen her at hundreds of conventions.

"The woman consumer is interested in getting 100 cents for every dollar, but she also is idealistic," said Miss Shuler. "She is moved by reason and logic but she is affected by good taste. She has a wide range of interests but she never forgets the home."

In support of her argument Miss Shuler added: "The woman consumer wants goods, as Ruskin puts it, in contradistinction to fads. Her idealism leads her to want products t be made under fair labor conditions as is shown by the recent formation of a national committee on control to attempt the labeling of goods manufactured under right conditions. She wants to know that women are given a fair chance with men and her business goes to the institution which follows this policy."

Can Aid Human Thought

Miss Shuler analyzed some of the advertisements which run contrary to the woman consumer's idea of good taste and ended with a plea to advertisers to realize that slogans affect the thinking of the time and that copy symbolizes the thinking of the time.

"The woman consumer looks to the advertiser," she said, "to help lift human thinking and to make the symbols of the time of a higher order."

"Security against age and disability is an intangible individual want which must be supplied if business is to reach its highest possibilities in the country," said Mr. T. K. Quinn, vice-president of the General Electric Company, New York City.

"Those of us," he said, who have something to sell want better, healthier, and wealthier customers. We can all do better in a better country. The Golden Rule applied to others is not only morally right but, in the larger view, it is decidedly good selfish business."

A further investigation into the methods of agency compensation will be made by the Association of National Advertisers, according to Mr. Stuart Peabody of the Borden Company, New York City, president of the association. Speaking to the Newspaper Advertising Executives' Association, Mr. Peabody stated that his association does not consider that the recent survey made by Mr. James W. Young of the University of Chicago goes far enough as a study on advertising agency compensation in relation to the total cost of advertising.

Base of Study Too Narrow

"Among other reasons," he said, "the base of the study appears to be too narrow and because it sheds no light on the legal relationship in the advertiser-agent-publisher situation. In short, the evidence appears to be insufficient."

Mr. Lowell Thomas likened his news talk over the radio to a messenger going in advance of the newspapers and, in his opinion, serving as a great selling agent for newspapers.

The Retail Advertisers' Conference heard from Mr. Joseph H. Appel of John Wanamaker Company, New York, that competitive price advertising in newspapers is not a source of new business but serves merely to pull customers from one store to another.

Mr. Thomas also spoke last night and there was music at an entertainment arranged for the visitors. Mr. Francis D. Gonda of New York presented the delegates with copies of the new masks of which his company has sold 12,000,000 to advertisers in the last four weeks. A golf tournament and a garden party at the Cascade Country Club followed the close of the business session late today and tomorrow many of the delegates will leave for Chicago for the ceremonies of "advertising day" on Friday the Century of Progress exposition.

Boston Utility Wins Advertising Prize

First prize in the Public Utilities Advertising Association's "better copy" contest for electrical newspaper advertising has been awarded to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston for its advertisement entitled "Loveliness Inc.," which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 30, 1932. Word to this effect was received last night from Grand Rapids, Mich., where the association is holding its annual convention.

The Boston firm also received honorable mention for its campaign plan, with a series of 1250-line newspaper advertisements. Mr. Louis D. Gibbs, assistant head of the public relations bureau and head of the advertising department of the Edison Company, received the awards, which were the fifth and sixth presented to the firm in national advertising competition since 1928.

"Imagine a corporation whose business is to sell loveliness" is the opening line of the copy, which presents the advantages of the completely electrified home. A pen and ink drawing of a young woman and supplementary drawings, make attractive this copy which won first prize.

Willing Guide on Persian Trip Belonged to House of Royalty

By O. Tweedy - The Christian Science Monitor

WATER HAZARDS ON THE TABRIZ MAIN ROAD

By OWEN TWEEDY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TABRIZ, Persia—From Shiraz to Tabriz was our longest stage—a matter in all of some thousand miles; and for the first 400 we followed the same desert road which we had taken on our stage south from Teheran. Then half a day north of Isfahan, we turned sharply into the northwest; and had the relief of green well-watered mountain country.

Both Roy Walwyn and I reveled in the luxury of freshness and beauty; but our exhilaration paled into complete insignificance beside the hectic excitement of George, our interpreter-handyman.

Throughout our long journey he had shown himself to be a willing, if somewhat amateur, henchman; but every now and then there had been flashes of an education so far above his present employment that though we had asked him no questions and he had vouchsafed no confidences, we had come to believe that he was something of a mystery.

He had told us that our present plans would bring us through Daulatabad, where he lived, and with a shyly attractive insistence begged that we would lunch at his house. I am afraid that our acceptance was definitely patronizing; but as we approached his home town we quickly realized that the boot was very much on the other leg.

Family Owned Everything

We had topped a wild mountain pass and before us opened the plain of Daulatabad, and as we careered downhill toward the town, our progress was suddenly punctuated with a succession of staccato and very intriguing remarks from George in the rumble. "Do you see that village up there?" he shouted, "That belongs to my aunt. And that forest down there? That's my mother's. And that farm over there? That's mine. And that village across there? That's my brother's." And in Daulatabad itself everyone salaamed low from the waist to George—not at all to us. Then his house. . . . It had the size and style of a Buckingham Palace.

The story of the rest of that afternoon reads almost like a fairy tale. George's grandmother had been the daughter of a former Shah; and in Persia the descendants of every Shah—and that is a tall order, as most Shahs had at least 30 wives—were princes.

So George was the prince of fable masquerading as a servant. We felt extremely awkward; for we had not always been exactly polite. Then lunch. . . . It was served in a beautifully carpeted room about the size of a tennis court and in the middle on the floor was laid a vast white table cloth and round it reposed a series of sausage-shaped cushions on which we were invited to rest our elbows as we reclined full length like Roman Emperors.

Pyramids of Rich Food

Then the food. . . . First huge brass platters piled high with pyramids of rice; then smaller platters and smaller pyramids of savory-eggs, chicken's gizzard, cow's heel, chutney and the like; and, finally, for each of us, what looked like a highly polished brass table tennis racquet with which we helped ourselves out of the pyramids both large and small. Never have I had more on my plate at one sitting. And how I yearned for a good glass of cold water to help down those mountains of rice! But all we had to drink was butter-milk; and at the end of the meal I felt exactly like a captive balloon.

For George the whole episode was a triumphal joke and he laughed and laughed. He, however, felt more and more awkward, and just before we left for Hamadan, we asked George to tell his mother, the Princess, how much we had enjoyed his company, and that we hoped that she thought that we had looked after him properly. She sent back this perfect answer: George had told her of all his duties, and how much he had enjoyed our conversation and company. Indeed it had been a pleasure to him to conduct so intelligent a pair round his country.

Piloted Across Rapids

And so to Hamadan through more mountains, and then, 100 miles short of Teheran, a sharp swing into the northwest for Tabriz. Until 10 years ago there was no Persian highway for motor traffic to Tabriz, and to get there visitors must needs go down to the Caspian, take a boat for Baku, and then travel by Russian railway through the Caucasus and so back into Persia.

But the New Shah has changed all that, and a new all-Persian route to Tabriz is marked vivid red on the map as first class. One day, perhaps, it may justify its title. At present, however, it definitely belongs to the category of roads which in countries less optimistic than Persia would be denominated as "unfit for motor traffic."

It was loosely metaled and mostly undrained; and in the mountains the loose metal produced skids which would have made mud jealous, while in the valleys there were bridgeless rivers to ford which submerged us with regularity up to the hubs. We survived—thanks only to local virtuosity.

On the brink of every river, we found a row of Persians ready to turn an honest penny by piloting the unwary across the rapids; and as navigating officers they were excellent. They knew where the potholes were and the biggest rocks; and it was "Left; Right; Straight; Right; Left" and then a steep pull up a bank on the other side and finally a modest fee of two-pence for services rendered.

Incidents of the Night

Just before Tabriz, we spent the night in a village which George informed us, with a grin, was known all over Persia as the home of "the enemy of the stranger." At the time we were too weary to ask questions; but next morning they were quite unnecessary. We were "strangers" and during the night "the enemy" had bitten both of us.

But the "enemy" had not been the sole disturber of my slumbers. After supper on the previous evening, we had cooked a chicken, in my room in the caravanserai. About midnight there was a crash, and when I switched on my torch it revealed a pack of huge slinky slum cats wrestling with our next day's lunch. Those cats finally exploded all my home-grown theories about Persian cats. To me they had always been long-haired smoke-blue aristocrats. Now I know better. For the cat in Persia is just an ordinary cat and a very unpleasant one at that.

And so to Tabriz where we stayed in a fine modern Russian hotel and enjoyed a fair version of European comfort. For Tabriz, like Meshed, is very Russian. The shops are well stocked from Moscow; I bought a ready-made suit from Odessa; and caviare was at 6d. a bucket.

Swedes Celebrate Midsummer Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TWIN CITIES, Minn., June 28—One of the most colorful racial events in the Northwest is the annual Swedish Midsummer Day, a ritualistic celebration dating from olden times. Thousands of persons of Swedish descent assembled at the State Fair grounds, in the midway district between Minneapolis and St. Paul, for the centuries-old holiday, Saturday and Sunday.

The celebration was enhanced by the presence of Count and Countess Folke Bernadotte, who brought a personal message from King Gustav of Sweden, and were welcomed by Gov. Floyd Alson. The Count is a nephew of the King, while his American wife is the former Estelle Manville.

The program of pageantry included choral singing, the raising of the "midsummer pole," the crowning of the festival queen, an old-country wedding and the presentation of a pageant, depicting 1000 years of Swedish history. More than 200 persons, dressed in varicolored native costumes, participated in the pageant. Mass formations by Swedish children, drills and Swedish dances featured the spectacle. The festival was sponsored by the Twin City lodges of the Independent Order of Svithiod.

Aid Sought in Mattern Search

CHICAGO, June 28 (AP)—Sponsors of the round-the-world flight which Jimmie Mattern attempted announced yesterday they planned to appeal to Lieut. Commander Frank M. Hawks, noted speed flier, to search for Mattern in the arctic. Attorney S. J. Sackett, one of the backers, said he was confident Mattern is stranded in the arctic and struggling to reach some means of communication.

Maori Farmers Win Praises and Prizes From New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Prizes given by the Governor-General for good farming among the Maoris were presented on May 31 at a large native gathering at Rotorua. Maoris came long distances and the proceedings were marked with the warm loyalty to the Crown that is characteristic of the Rotorua Maoris, and gratitude to Lord Bledisloe for his encouragement of farming.

Lord Bledisloe said that King George had shown great interest in this farming competition, and had asked for particulars. Nowhere in New Zealand, he said, had he found dairy farming carried on in cleaner conditions than in one of the competing areas. Lord Bledisloe considered that in times like the present the white man could learn from the Maoris lessons of patience and simple living. He hoped that Maoris would develop the same burning desire to cultivate the land that he possessed himself.

The chiefs made special mention of Lord Bledisloe's gift to the nation of the place in the Bay of Islands where the Treaty of Waitangi had been signed, and it was announced that the Arawas would contribute to the cost of the Maori meeting house that is to be erected on the site as a memorial.

While at Rotorua Lord Bledisloe inspected the work of the Maori Arts and Crafts School, and expressed the hope that the meeting house at Waitangi would be "a perfect gem of Maori art, and not contain any European ideas."

Petition May Close Exchange

NEW YORK, June 28—There are now 826 signatures attached to the petition to the governors of the New York Stock Exchange asking the exchange be closed on the Monday preceding July 4.

Puerto Rican Farm Planned for Florida

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., June 28 (AP)—An experiment in establishing colonies of Puerto Rican farmers in Florida areas is planned by Mr. Robert H. Gore, who will fly from Miami tomorrow for San Juan to assume, the governorship of the island.

He announced the plan at a testimonial dinner given in his honor last night and said another objective of his administration would be better understanding between Puerto Rico and the United States.

Under the farm colonization plan, Governor Gore said, a family will be selected, subject to approval by the Department of Labor, to come to a tract near here to try its hand at farming. If successful, Governor Gore said, its example would be used to colonize other worthy Puerto Ricans in this State.

SUTTON, SURREY

BRITISH ART. SILK SPUN . . . 1/-

29-30 ins. wide PER YARD.....

Produced in competition with the all silk spun. Ideal for Lingerie, Dresess, Kiddies' Wear, etc. In Natural and Colours; excellent in wash.

SHINNERS Ltd.
HIGH ST. and ARCADE
SUTTON, Surrey

CARDIFF, WALES

Howell's
THE CARDIFF STORES
Fashions
Furnishings
Fabrics
and Groceries
Motor Showrooms and Garage
JAMES HOWELL & CO., Ltd.
ST. MARY STREET

CROYDON, ENGLAND

GRANT'S
HIGH STREET, CROYDON

The Store for everything in Ladies' and Kiddies' Wear. Also Soft Furnishings, Household Linens, China, Glass, Trunks, Stationery, Sports Equipment, etc. *Visitors to Croydon should make a point of seeing the Aerodrome and Afterwards Rendezvous at*

GRANT'S RESTAURANT

Prior to Walking through the Store

GRANT BROS. LTD., High St., Croydon, England
Agents for POTTER & MOORE'S 1749 Mitcham Lavender Water

When Buying Peppermints Insist on

FOX'S GLACIER MINTS
the finest peppermint in the world.

Only in Fox's Glacier Mints can you get that rich peppermint flavour — that velvet smoothness of blend that is so pleasing to the palate.

And these pure, wholesome peppermints are so remarkably good. You will find them delightful.

Obtainable in most Countries throughout the World

FOX'S GLACIER MINTS, LTD., OXFORD STREET LEICESTER, ENGLAND

MRS. J. MILES
NU-BONE Corset Shop
910 May Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mold your figure to the new style trend, giving slender, youthful lines with comfort.

Sold only through trained corsetieres. In the privacy of your home or office.

Representatives wanted for this community.

Write or Call.

Phone Atlantic 9571

ZORIC
Is the Buy-Word

For superior quality garment cleaning. ZORIC cleaned clothes are miracles of cleanliness, lovely as new. Cleaned cleaner, they stay clean longer and are absolutely odorless.

You'll like ZORIC cleaning. Will you try it?

Phone FAIRFAX 3810

North Side Laundry Co.
WINIFRED AT SUCCESS STREET
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SCHMIDT'S
SINCE 1880
A Real Shoe Store
Fully Stocked With
Quality Shoes
X-Ray Fitted
FOR THE FAMILY
PITTSBURGH, PA.
627 SMITHFIELD STREET
Also Sunny Dormont

Madame Sherard
MILLINER & COURT DRESSMAKER
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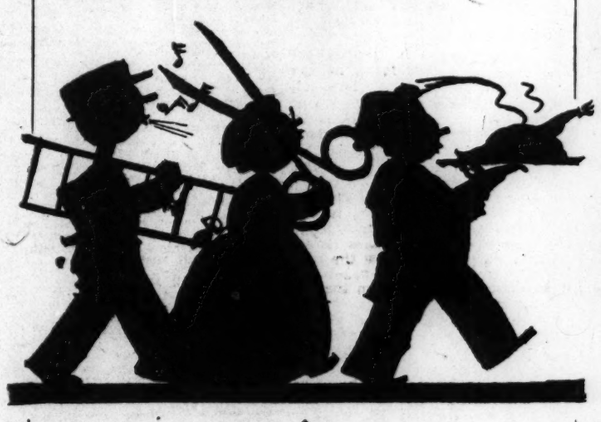

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Vines-Gledhill Beaten in First Round Doubles

Miss Jacobs and Crawford Win in Singles in Wimbledon Tennis

WIMBLEDON, England, June 28 (AP) — The first major setback to America's invading forces in four days, play swept H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill, United States doubles champions, out of the first round of the men's doubles today in the annual Wimbledon tennis championships.

After winning the first two sets, the American bowed to A. K. Quist and D. P. Turnbull of Australia, in five sets, 4—6, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

Lester R. Stoefen and Clifford S. Sutter, the other American doubles combination, were more fortunate than Vines and Gledhill as they swept over the French youngsters, Andre Merlin and Marcel Bernard 6—3, 2—6, 9—7, 6—4.

While Helen H. Jacobs, United States women's singles champion, advanced easily to the third round of the women's singles play with a 6—1, 6—3 victory over J. Saunders of England, and Clayton Lee Burwell, former intercollegiate champion from Sewanee, Tenn., put up a surprisingly stiff battle before bowing to Henri Cochet, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3, 5—7 6—3, the big surprise of the day was saved for the opening of the doubles competition.

Quist and Turnbull, Australia's Davis cup doubles pair, improved rapidly after dropping the first two sets and in the final and deciding set Vines, defending his singles championship here, was the most uscertain player on the court.

Quist, a tiny fellow of 20 but sturdy of build, cool and unruffled, led the attack as the Australians increased their pace in the third set and it was his fine second service and strong volleying that turned the tide.

Both times in the fourth and fifth sets, after battling into the lead, Quist served and won the final games. After a fine rally Turnbull smashed over the match point and the crowds cheered the valiant youngsters as they ran grinning to the net to shake hands with the towering Americans.

Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr. of Stamford, Conn., kept pace with Miss Jacobs as she defeated Mrs. D. H. Crichton, also of England, in a second round match, 6—4, 6—3.

Jack C. Crawford, Australian champion, continued his march toward the finals with a 6—3, 6—4, 8—6 victory over Antoine Gentien, ninth ranking French player.

David N. Jones, former Columbia star and now a student at Cambridge, continued the American advance in singles, defeating C. J. J. Robbins, South African veteran, 7—5, 6—2, 11—9.

Virginia B. Rice of Boston, ninth ranking United States player, was put out in the second round by Fraulein Van Deplugner, unranked German player, 6—4, 6—4. Both had first round byes.

Fraulein Marie Horn, second ranking German player, sprang the first upset in women's singles as she defeated the favored polish titleholder, Jedwiga Jedrzejowska 6—3, 6—3 in the second round.

Crawford gave an impressive performance in defeating Gentien, playing continually to the Frenchman's backhand in order to get in position for his own strong forehand shots. At the net the Australian showed a delicate touch, often stroking instead of striking the ball, but scoring points with his returns.

The match between Sato and Leysaght was a contrast in size as well as games, the young Englishman towering 6ft. 5in., almost a foot above the brown-skinned little Japanese. Using a fierce smashing serve, he took the first set, but Sato found the combination to offset Leysaght's speed and had the match under control thereafter.

Miss Jacobs played her usual intelligent game against Miss Saunders, the English girl finding the American's cut shots difficult to handle.

H. G. N. Lee, third ranking British player, put out young Vivian McGrath of Australia, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1, in a center court engagement, expected to be the feature of third-round play.

Lee's fine forehand shots outmatched the spectacular two-hand backhand of the young Australian to give him a comparatively simple victory. McGrath's backhand, considered the most severe in tennis, was a tremendous weapon at times, but the youngster was lost without a better forehand to accompany it.

Burwell gave Cochet a grand battle only to succumb 6—3 in the fifth and final set. Playing a well-balanced game, volleying splendidly and not afraid to take chances, the southerner early realized Cochet's weakness in the extreme backhand corner and went for it with good results.

The great Frenchman failed to show the improvement which careful training and constant practice with professionals was expected to bring about. In addition to the uncertainty of his backhand, his flat forehand shots at times gave way to a slice and he missed many shots that were simple for the old Cochet.

As play in the men's doubles got under way, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Kieth Gledhill, American doubles champions, went down to surprising defeat in a stiff five-set encounter with A. K. Quist and D. P. Turnbull of Australia, 4—6, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4, 6—2. The summary:

Wimbledon Tennis Championships
Mens' Singles—Third Round

Jiro Sato, Japan, defeated J. F. E. Leysaght, England, 4—6, 6—3, 6—0, 6—2.
G. P. Hughes, England, defeated Iwao Aoki, Japan, 6—2, 6—1, 6—0.
Henri Cochet, France, defeated Clayton Lee Burwell, United States, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 5—7, 6—3.
H. G. N. Lee, England, defeated Vivian McGrath, 6—4, 6—3, 6—1.

Women's Singles—Second Round

Helen H. Jacobs, United States, defeated J. Saunders, England, 6—1, 6—3.
Mrs. Walter A. Burke Jr., United States, defeated Mrs. D. H. Crichton, England, 6—4, 6—3.
Katherine E. Stammers, England, defeated Mrs. F. M. Strawson, England, 6—3, 6—3.
Dorothy E. Round, England, defeated Mme. Helene Nicolopoulo of Greece, 6—4, 6—3.
Marie Horn, Germany, defeated Jedwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland, 6—3, 6—3.
Fraulein von Deplugner, Germany, defeated Virginia B. Rice, United States, 6—4, 6—4.
Mme. René Mathieu, France, defeated R. M. Hardwick, England, 6—3 4—6, 6—3.
Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall, England, defeated Miss M. E. Nonweiler, England, 6—0, 6—2.
Olette Payot, Switzerland, defeated W. M. C. Bower, England, 6—0, 6—3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	39	22	.639
St. Louis	37	27	.578
Pittsburgh	35	30	.538
Chicago	33	34	.493
Boston	31	35	.470
Brooklyn	29	33	.468
Cincinnati	29	38	.433
Philadelphia	26	40	.394

Results June 27

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	x	1	3	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1

Batteries—Mangum and Spohrer; Walker, Johnson and Wilson. Losing pitcher—Walker. Umpires—Magerkurth and McGrew. Time—1h. 25m.

At Brooklyn

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	3	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	x	11	14	1
Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	2

Batteries—Benge and Lopez, Outen; Johnson, Kolp and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Johnson. Umpires—Barr and Pfirman. Time—2h. 5m.

Moore Wins Two Games

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 28—Robert Moore of Grand Rapids, Mich., former national junior pocket-billiard champion, won two games in the opening day's play for the first national intermediate title by defeating Nicholas Oliva of Chicago, 100 to 72 in 41 innings, and Charles Cacciapaglia, of Rockford, Ill., western sectional winner, 100 to 50 in 23 innings. Cacciapaglia overwhelmed Arthur Judice of Brooklyn, N. Y., eastern sectional champion, 100 to 43 in 29 innings. Oliva nosed out Judice, 100 to 84 in 25 innings. Moore set a high run mark of 52 unfinished.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C
Sacramento	51	35	.593
Portland	46	36	.561
Hollywood	45	37	.549
Los Angeles	44	38	.537
Missions	41	44	.482
Oakland	37	44	.457
Seattle	32	45	.416
San Francisco	33	50	.398

Results June 27

Seattle 9, Sacramento 1.
Hollywood 5, Missions 4.
Oakland 12, Portland 6.
Los Angeles 7, San Francisco 6.

Fenno to Coach Baseball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 28—Lieut. Frank W. Fenno, captain of a former nine, has been appointed coach of the United States Naval Academy next year, succeeding Lieut. Austin K. Doyle, who held the position this past season.

Yale's Golf Team Wins Maxwell Cup With Score of 610

WILLIAMSVILLE, N. Y., June 28 (AP)—For the third consecutive year and the nineteenth time since competition started, golfers from Yale University yesterday won the Maxwell Cup, emblematic of supremacy in the intercollegiate golfing world.

Outdistancing one of the finest fields to grace the national intercollegiate tourney in the 37 years of its existence, the wearers of the blue rolled up a four-man aggregate low score of 610 in the 36 holes of medal play to outdistance University of Michigan, which finished in second place with an aggregate of 622.

University of Notre Dame and University of Texas finished in third and fourth place, respectively, with aggregates of 62[illegible] and 627 each. Dartmouth College took fifth place, while Princeton, University of Dayton Georgetown University and Cornell University finished in that order.

The Eli men were in fine form throughout the two days of play and waded through all opposition with little or no trouble. Sidney W. Noyes Jr. of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., led the attack by scoring a 73-73—146 for the 36 holes and then Milton P. Warner of Pine Orchard, N. J., put together an 83 and a par-equaling 72 for a 155 total. H. Law Weatherwax of Albany followed with a 76-77—153 and Oliver McC. Transue of Hartville, Ohio, clinched the title for his team by scoring a 78-78—156.

The scores of Richmond ("Dixie") Gray of Richmond, Va., and Capt. John E. Parker Jr. of Orange, N. J., were not used. Gray had 77-80—157 and Parker 85-75—160.

The fight to get into the favored circle of the 32 qualifiers for the match play to decide the individual championship resulted in one of the tightest races in many years. From the start it appeared that only low scores for the 36 holes would get in and Henry J. Kowal of Utica, captain of the Colgate team and John L. Banks of Notre Dame added to the excitement by staging a spirited duel for the medal honors. Their joust ended in a draw as both wound up with 145's and just to keep up the excitement Charlie Yates, of Georgia Tech, and Sid Noyes, completed their rounds all even for runner-up honors with 146's. Both Banks and Kowal had 73's the first day and finished with perfect 72's for the second 18.

Yates, a slight appearing youth from Bobby Jones's home city, shot the best round of the tournament thus far as he came in with a par shattering 69 which gave him his 146. A terrific driver, as witnessed by the fact he won the driving tournament held after the match with a 271-yard average for three balls, went out in 36 yesterday morning and negotiated the incoming nine in 33, three under par, which added to his 77 of Monday gave him the 146. Noyes put together two 73's for his 146. The summary:

Henry Kowal, Colgate	73	72 145
J. L. Banks, Notre Dame	73	72 145
S. W. Noyes Jr., Yale	73	73 146
Charles R. Yates, Georgia Tech	77	69 146
Neil White, Southern Cal.	75	72 147
John Fischer, Michigan	78	70 148
C. T. Birch, Dartmouth	77	72 149
D. Nittinger, So. Calif.	77	73 150
Rodney Bliss, Cornell	76	75 151
Walter Rothenberg, Lafayette	79	74 153
Ed White, Texas	77	76 153
Joseph P. Lynch, Georgetown	76	77 153
Law Weatherwax, Yale	76	77 153
Richard Paxton, Ashland	78	76 154
Maurice Hankinson, Oklahoma	77	78 155
H. P. Wagner, Yale	83	72 155
A. H. Hicks, Dartmouth	79	76 155
O. McC. Transue, Yale	78	78 156
Jack Tinnin, Texas	77	79 156
Isaac Merrill, Rollins	78	78 156
Edwin Dayton, Michigan	80	77 157
George Davis, Michigan	80	77 157
John H. Brewer, Lafayette	82	75 157
Richmond Gray, Yale	77	80 157
J. Montedonico, Notre Dame	83	75 158
Bob Cochrane, St. Louis	82	76 158
W. F. Marks, Princeton	81	77 158
Walter Emery, Oklahoma	84	74 158
Berrien Moore, Georgia Tech	74	84 158
P. E. Cremin, Princeton	81	78 159
Vincent J. Fehlig, Notre Dame	80	79 159
J. N. Powers, Lafayette	78	81 159
John Payne, Texas	80	79 159
J. St. Clair, William	76	83 159
Richard Snider, Texas	79	80 159
Charles C. Glavin, Harvard	77	82 159
Clarence Markham, Michigan	78	82 160
Carroll Sweet, Michigan	81	79 160
J. E. Parker Jr., Yale	85	75 160
G. R. Raynor Jr., Williams	82	78 160
John Parker, Yale	85	75 160
Edward Hamant, Dayton	85	75 160
Thomas Johnson, Rollins	83	77 160
R. A. Moffett, Princeton	83	78 161
Milan Heath, Harvard	82	79 161
H. J. Lawson Jr., So. Calif.	83	78 161
Alex Jolly, Michigan	81	80 161
Walter R. Tynan, Georgetown	83	79 162
Donald O'Brien, Georgetown	81	81 162
S. R. Ryder, Dartmouth	81	81 162
Frank H Russ, Colgate	83	79 162
William N. Cole, Notre Dame	80	82 162
Nelson Ruddy, Dayton	80	83 163
Richard Lutz, Ashland	83	81 164
W. G. S. Samanchik, Colgate	79	86 165
Wm. Vineman, Notre Dame	84	84 167
Richard Persons, Cornell	85	82 167
G. M. Wood, Princeton	88	80 168
J. H. Ridley, Georgia Tech	82	86 168
Clifford Hamant, Dayton	81	82 163
J. H. Gordon, Princeton	89	79 168
John Haskell, Cornell	88	81 169
Rupert Friday, Georgetown	85	84 169
G. S. Graham, Princeton	79	92 171
J. A. Galvin, Georgetown	87	85 172
J. A. O'Brien, Georgetown	89	84 173
W. R. Quinn, Dartmouth	84	90 174
Alex R. McKenzie, Hamilton	86	88 174
J. R. Slattery, Georgetown	85	90 175
James Baxter, Cornell	88	88 176
Howland N. Hirst, Harvard	89	90 179
Howard C. Hosmer, Hamilton	98	87 185
Bob Erick, Rollins	Withdrew	
E. P Fletcher, Colgate	Withdrew	
R. J Donahue, Notre Dame	Withdrew	
J. Brown, Rollins	Withdrew	
P B. Saunders, Hamilton	Withdrew	

Seedings for Clay Court Play

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 28—Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., the singles champion of 1930, and Frank A. Parker of Milwaukee, recently beaten in his defense of the western championship, are seeded at the top of the field of 64 for the annual clay court championships of the United States Lawn Tennis Association. The tourney starts next Monday at the Chicago Town and Tennis Club. Grant was paired with G. M. Lott Jr. of Chicago in winning the doubles championship last year. The Atlanta boy has never met the Milwaukean on the courts. Stars from each section of the country are entered, promising a most important tourney, according to L. J. Lunn, chairman of the committee.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P C.
Columbus	42	25	.627
St. Paul	39	32	
Indianapolis	35	32	.530
Minneapolis	36	34	.514
Toledo	35	35	.500
Milwaukee	32	33	.492
Louisville	32	39	.451
Kansas City	25	47	.347

Results June 27

Columbus 5, Toledo 4.
Indianapolis 5, Louisville 2.
Minneapolis 7, Kansas City 2.
St. Paul 6, Milwaukee 5.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	50	28	.641
New Orleans	42	34	.553
Birmingham	41	37	.526
Nashville	40	37	.519
Chattanooga	39	37	.513
Atlanta	37	41	.474
Knoxville	31	44	.413
Little Rock	27	49	.355

Results June 27

New Orleans 5, Atlanta 1.
Knoxville 5, Birmingham 3.
Nashville 11, Memphis 5.
Little Rock 3, Chattanooga 0.
Little Rock 12, Chattanooga 4.

Coughlin Takes First Set After Two-Hour Battle

Horton Wins Match in 15 Minutes in U. S. College Tennis at Merion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Penna., June 28—Favorites won their matches with complete regularity in the United States intercollegiate tennis championships at The Merion Cricket Club yesterday, all eight of the seeded players being among the 16 survivors in the singles at the close of play.

Albert Horton 3d of Williams College, Eastern intercollegiate champion, staged the most brilliant performance in defeating Donald Morrison of University of Virginia, 15 minutes of play, 6—2, 6—1, while Joseph L. Coughlin of Stanford University had the hardest struggle as he battled with Egbert J. Miles, Yale University, for two hours before he won the initial set 28—26, a new intercollegiate record. Then, after a rest allowed by the referee, Charles M. Beard, under the exceptional circumstances, the Californian ran out the match at 28—26, 6—1.

Walter E. Arensberg, Harvard University, also staged an unusual performance. Resuming his second round match, stopped by rain on Monday, he played another hour before he disposed of R. D. Spangler, Haverford College, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3, then he went right on against John A. McGlinn of North Carolina, and another three-set match was won by the Harvard player, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

The doubles, though delayed by the rain of Monday and this morning got under way with Karl F. Kamrath and Sterling B. Williams, Texas, Joseph L. Coughlin and Sam Lee, Stanford, Marcus Hecht and Joseph McF. Case of the University of Pennsylvania and Albert Horton 3d and Robert J. Kelleher, Williams, the new Eastern champions, seeded in the draw of 39 pairs.

California has only two survivors in the singles, with Jack P. Tidball of University of California at Los Angeles, and Coughlin, while University of Pennsylvania and University of Texas are the dominant colleges. The local team placed three of its members among the 16, while Texas, with Kamrath and Martyn Buxby among the seeded players, and Hal Surface and Williams, has four, one each for Harvard, Hamilton, Williams and Princeton in the North and United States Naval Academy, North Carolina and Georgia School of Technology. The summary:

United States Intercollegiate Tennis Championships

Singles—Second Round

Jack P. Tidball, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated W. E. Weld, Hamilton, 6—1, 6—1.
S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, Harvard, defeated Donald Hawley, New York University, 7—5, 1—6, 6—2.
Theodore Lynn Jr., Swarthmore, defeated L. L. Palitz, Johns Hopkins, 4—6, 8—6, 6—3.
Sam Lee, Stanford, defeated Paul Scherer, Minnesota, 6—4, 6—1.
Wilmer M. Hines, North Carolina, defeated Paul A. Hadley, Swarthmore, 6—1, 6—2.
Bernard T. Welsh, Duke, defeated John DeK. Bowen, Virginia, 6—4, 6—4.
Robert J. Kelleher, Williams, defeated Julian V. Wishik, Columbia, 6—3, 6—4.
Hal Surface, Texas, defeated Robbins Chadil, Southern California, 10—8, 8—6.
Kal P. Kamath, Texas, defeated J. Upshur Moorhead, Yale, 6—0, 6—0.
Norcross S. Tilney, Princeton, defeated Martin J. Stenn, Minnesota, 6—1, 6—2.
William S. Reese, Georgia Technology defeated Edward H. Sutter, Tulane, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.
Ensign C. E. Loughlin, United States Naval Academy, defeated Philip Castlin, Southern California, 7—5, 6—4.
William Condon, Cofnell, defeated William B. Rosenberg, Dickinson, 6—2, 6—0.
Joseph McF. Case, Pennsylvania, defeated John P. Higgins, Duke, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.
David Geller, New York University, defeated Carl Rohmann, Virginia, 4—6, 6—6, 6—4.
Walter E. Arensberg, Harvard, defeated R. D. Spangler, Haverford, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.
T. D. Flynn, Princeton, defeated Claude Dunmoyer, Lebanon Valley, 6—3, 6—3.

Third Round

Tidball defeated Lenoir C. Wright, North Carolina, 6—3, 9—7.
Marcus Hecht, Pennsylvania defeated Davenport, 6—3, 7—5.
Albert Horton 3d, Williams, defeated Donald Morrison, Virginia, 6—2, 6—1.
H. J. Lynch, Princeton, defeated Lynn, 6—2, 7—5.
Martyn Buxby, Texas, defeated Sam Lee, Stanford, 6—4, 6—2.
Roll defeated Robert G. Husted, Dartmouth, 6—2, 9—7.
Hines defeated Welsh, 6—2, 6—2.
Kamrath defeated Tilney, 6—4, 6—1.
Reese defeated Leonard Hartman, Columbia, 6—3, 6—4
Loughlin defeated Condon, 6—4, 6—3.
Surface defeated Kelleher, 6—2, 6—3.
Case defeated Allan W. Swayze, New York University, 6—4, 6—1.
R. T. Murphy, Hamilton, defeated Geller, 6—1, 6—2.
Arensberg defeated John McGlinn, North Carolina, 6—3 4—6 6—4.
Joseph L. Coughlin, Stanford defeated Egbert J. Miles, Yale, 28—26, 6—1.
Sterling B. Williams, Texas, defeated Flynn, 6—4, 10—8.

Doubles—First Round

Charles Britzius and Paul Scherer, Minnesota, defeated Leonard Smith and William Kyle, Rutgers, 6—3, 6—4.
Joseph L. Coughlin and Sam Lee, Stanford, defeated John Dillard and David Morgan, North Carolina, 6—4, 7—5.
Robert P. Hastings and William G. Mundy, Yale, defeated E. F. Hornauer and L. W. Flaccus Jr., Haverford, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.
William G Foulke 3d and H. J. Lynch, Princeton, defeated Carl Rohmann and Stuart Taylor, Virginia, 6—1, 6—3.

Second Round

Karl P. Kamrath and Sterling B. Williams, Texas, defeated Henry Hartzler and Nelson Green, Pennsylvania State, 6—2, 6—4.
Donald Hawley and Allan W. Swayze, New York University, defeated Harry Hinebaugh and Edward Steel, Dickinson, 6—1, 6—0.
Lenoir C. Wright and Wilmer M. Hines, North Carolina, defeated T. D. Flynn and Norcross S. Tilney, Princeton, 6—3, 6—3.
Theodore Lynn Jr. and Paul A. Hadley, Swarthmore, defeated J. Upshur Moorhead and Egbert J. Miles, Yale, 6—4, 6—4.
Lts. Royal Reynolds and Edson Schull, United States Military Academy, defeated Francis Moore and Charles A. Reynolds, Albene Christian, 9—7, 7—5.
Lester Kabacoff and Frank Fiala, University of Pennsylvania, defeated W. E Arensberg and G. Huntington Hartford, Harvard, 1—6, 8—6, 6—4.

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Interscholastic Y. R. A.
First Division Standing

School	Points
Tabor	18
St. George's	15
Hackley	14
Kent	11
Pomfret	9
Deerfield	8
Westminster	7
Loomis	5
Storm King	5

Second Division Standing

St. Mark's	27¼
St. Paul's	24¼
Lawrenceville	23¼
Choate	19
Belmont Hill	18
Adirondack, Fla.	14
Morristown	13
Hotchkiss	10
Roxbury	5
Taft	3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., June 28—In the second day's racing in the interscholastic yachting championship sailed off the Beverly Yacht Club of this port, St. Mark's School of Southboro, Mass., St. Paul' School of Concord, N. H., and Lawrenceville Academy of Lawrenceville, N. J., qualified crews for the finals which begin on Wednesday afternoon, while Tabor of Marion, Mass., St. George's of Newport, R. I., and Hackley of Tarrytown, N. Y., were leading in their division at the close of the racing on Tuesday, with one more race to be sailed.

The 19 schoolboy sailers all had a chance to show yachting ability in the races Tuesday, 10 of them sailing two races in one division and nine a single event in the other section. The contests were held in light to moderate airs, which were somewhat unsteady in the forenoon, but became more reliable later in the day.

The contest in the second division in the morning was a lively one between St. Mark's, skippered by E. D. Fullerton Jr. of Dedham, Mass., and Ridgeway Hall of Scituate, Mass., sailing for St. Paul's. The latter led most of the way; but on the run to the second mark, Fullerton caught and went ahead. At the turn Hall, by a quick turn of the tiller, cut in between the St. Mark's boat and the buoy, and ran out into the lead in the short dash to the line.

Tabor led from the start in the single race sailed in the afternoon in the first division, but Hackley, St George's, Pomfret, Westminster, Loomis and Deerfield had a fine struggle for second place, all six finishing inside of a minute.

In the final race for the second division eliminations, Lawrenceville, after nearly winning a port-tack start, worked out ahead in the three-mile beat to the windward mark and won from St. Mark's by 17 seconds. The summary:

Second Division, Second Race. Course 7 Miles, Triangular

School and Skipper	Elapsed Time H.	M.	S.
St. Paul's, Hall	2	10	29
St. Mark's, Fullerton	2	10	36
Choate, Walker	2	15	04
Hotchkiss, Field	2	15	04
Lawrenceville, Campbell	2	20	57
Morristown, Dennison	2	21	24
Adirondack, Dennett	2	21	44
Belmont Hill, Howe	2	26	22
Roxbury, Newton	2	31	13
Taft, Keefe	2	35	02

First Division, Seconnd Race. Course 5 Miles Windward and Leeward

School and Skipper	Elapsed Time H.	M.	S.
Tabor, Jewett	1	31	44
Hackley, Drisler	1	37	46
St. George's, Sims	1	37	50
Pomfret, Rockwell	1	38	01
Westminster, Percy	1	38	06
Loomis, Bissell	1	38	09
Deerfield, Lowry	1	38	39
Kent, Potter	1	40	02
Storm King, Leroyer	1	42	21

Second Division, Third Race. Course 5 Miles, Windward and Leeward

School and Skipper	Elapsed Time H.	M.	S.
Lawrenceville, Campbell	1	24	32
St. Mark's, Fullerton	1	24	49
St. Paul's, Hall	1	26	05
Adirondack, Dennett	1	26	33
Choate, Walker	1	26	52
Belmont Hill, Howe	1	27	21
Morristown Dennison	1	27	35
Hotchkiss, Field	1	27	44
Roxbury, Newton	1	31	04
Taft, Keefe	Fouled and withdrew		

International League

	Won	Lost	P C
Newark	45	30	.600
Rochester	45	31	.592
Toronto	43	34	.558
Baltimore	42	37	.532
Buffalo	34	43	.442
Montreal	34	43	.442
Jersey City	31	43	.419
Albany	32	45	.416

Results June 27

Buffalo 5, Rochester 2.
Albany 8, Jersey City 3.
Montreal 5, Toronto 3.
Newark 7, Baltimore 1.

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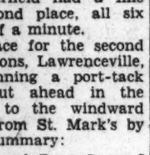

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Somerset, Glamorgan, Kent and Sussex Win

LONDON, June 28 (Canadian Press)—Somerset, Glamorgan, Kent and Sussex scored complete victories in first-class county cricket yesterday while Warwickshire and Nottinghamshire won on the first innings. In other first-class matches Cambridge University defeated Essex and Oxford and Surrey played to a draw.

Yorkshire, far in the lead for the county championship, suffered its first defeat in 13 games this season when it lost on the first innings to Nottinghamshire. The scores:

Somerset, 304 and 213; Derby, 118 and 218 (Alderman, 87), at Frome.
Glamorgan, 434 for six, declared (Lavis, 115); Worcester, 114, and, following on, 236 (Pataudi, 123, not out; Mercer, four for 32 and six for 73), at Llanelly.
Kent, 254 and 140 for seven, declared (Watt, five for 47 and five for 57; Freeman, five for 81); at Leicester.
Sussex, 374 and 125 (Thomas, five for 49; Jupp, five for 53); Northamptonshire, 196 and 117 (Wensley, six for 66; James Langridge, seven for 44); at Petersborough.
Warwickshire, 279 and 1522 for seven; Lancashire, 251 (Watson, 95), at Manchester.
Nottinghamshire, 241 and 199 for eight, declared (Bowes, six for 87); Yorkshire, 155 and 176 for four (Barber, 100, not out), at Nottingham.
Cambridge, 333 and 188 (Wilcox, 139); Essex, 150 and 340 (Cutmore, 51; O'Connor, 63; Taylor, 90); at Chelmsford.
Oxford, 530 and 175 for seven (Walker, 65 and 50; Hone, 170; Melville, 127); Surrey, 157, at the Oval.

Stanford Football Staff

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Coaches to support Ernest W. Nevers '26 and James W. Lawson '25 in helping "Tiny" Thornhill to coach the Stanford University football teams next fall have been announced by President Ray L. Wilbur. Murray W. Cuddeback '25 will coach the Grays, assisted by "Husky" Hunt and Walter Heinecke '30. James Bradshaw will handle the freshmen aided by John W. Bunn, varsity basketball coach, and Donald A. Robesky '28.

Shift in Harvard Crew

An experiment for more speed in the Harvard crew which is to invade Long Beach is being tried by Coach Charles J. Whiteside. He has inserted Henry F. Atherton Jr. '36, No. 7 in the freshman crew against Yale, at No. 3 in place of Raymond S. Clark '36, who rowed No. 3 in the yearling crew. The permanency is dependent upon the practice spins before the crew leaves tomorrow afternoon. Atherton, the heaviest man in the boat, weighs around 190 pounds and is 6ft. 4in. in height.

Kiski Wins School Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., June 28—Turning in the lowest score ever recorded in the event, Kiski School won the team championship of the Eastern Interscholastic Golf Association for 1933 at the Greenwich Country Club, yesterday, with a card of 642. Georgetown Preparatory School was second with 659, and Choate third, with 665. Maurice Nee of Georgetown Prep. led the qualifiers with a card of 155 for the 36 holes of medal play.

U. S. Stars Sail in Berengaria

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Three members of the United States Davis Cup tennis team, George M. Lott Jr., Wilmer Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn, sail tonight in the Berengaria for England. They will join the fourth member of the team, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., in London and then proceed to Auteuil, France, for the interzone finals and, if successful, for the challenge round against France July 28, 29 and 30. Vines, national champion, already is in England and now is defending his British title at Wimbledon.

Parker Wins by Stroke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., June 28—Kenneth B. Parker of Orange, N. J., captain of last spring's Yale freshman golf team, won the Metropolitan junior golf championship at the Sleepy Hollow Golf Club, yesterday, with a card of 73, one stroke better than the card turned in by Thomas Trafaci of the Shore View Golf Club, who was second. Parker broke par for the last nine holes by turning in a 34.

Eaton Sets Medal Record

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 28 (AP)—Zell Eaton, Oklahoma City golfer, hung up a new trans-Mississippi tournament medal record yesterday with a 36-hole card of 137, three under par, to clinch medal honors in the 1933 Midwest classic on the Broadmoor Golf Club course. He scored 69 Monday and 68 yesterday.

Bingham to Referee Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 28—William J. Bingham, director of athletics at Harvard University, has been named referee of the track meet which is to be held here at the Palmer Stadium, July 15.

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English Cricket Team Defeats West Indians

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—The English cricket team which retrieved the famous "Ashes" from Australia last winter, yesterday defeated the West Indies by an innings and 27 runs in the first of three two-day test matches against the visitors from across the Atlantic.

The totals were: England 296; West Indies, 97 and 172. The score:

West Indies—First Innings

Roach, b Allen	0
Barrow, c and b Verity	7
Headley, lbw Allen	13
Hoad, lbw Robbins	6
Grant, b Robins	26
Da Costa, b Robins	6
Merry, lbw Macaulay	9
Achong, b Robins	15
Francis, b Robins	4
Martindale, b Robins	4
Griffith, not out	1
Extras	6
Total	97

Fall of wickets: 1 for 0, 9 for 17, 3 for 27, 4 for 31, 5 for 40, 6 for 51, 7 for 87, 8 for 92, 9 for 95, 10 for 97.

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Macaulay	18	7	25	1
Allen	13	6	13	2
Robins	11.5	1	32	6
Verity	16	8	21

Movies Warned Against Feeding Public War Films

International Amity Held Jeopardized in Parley at Wellesley

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY COLLEGE, Mass., June 28—A warning against "feeding the public on the horrors of war without at the same time making very obvious the futility and absurdity of war" was sounded here today by Dr. Roswell Barnes of the University Heights Presbyterian Church, New York, in an address before the second annual New England Institute of International Relations. He said that war-horror pictures and realistic war novels are war-breeding agencies and must be outlawed.

Dr. Barnes, who is conducting a course on "Effective Peace Work for Local Groups and Individuals" at the institute, characterized the picture "Cavalcade," which, he said, many uncritical people have hailed as a great peace film, as a very "highly sophisticated and very dangerous apology for nationalism and war."

"So long as it is assumed that war actually achieves noble purposes," Dr. Barnes declared, "the more horrible it is, the more glorious is the heroism of those who take part in it. War-horror pictures and the literary and dramatic presentation of the sordid realities of war," he continued, "are effective educational material for peace when, and only when, they are supplemented by the stories of the futility of the war method as an instrument of national policy, and of the absurdity of men fighting and dying for other ends than those for which they are told they are fighting."

Dr. Sidney B. Fay, professor of history at Harvard University, discussed the national socialist revolution in Germany in an address given in Alumnæ Hall last night. He said that today, through Hitler's virtual dictatorship, Germany for the first time in all history is practically united. It is organically united, he said, through the substitution of central authority at Berlin in place of local authority in 17 different states.

"It is even united in sentiment," Dr. Fay asserted, "in the sense that a terrorized majority fears to oppose the triumphant National Socialist majority.

"The setting aside of the Reichstag," he continued, "is in line with a general feeling in Central and Eastern Europe that democratic government is a failure, that some kind of dictatorship, like Italian Fascism, or Russian Bolshevism, is more efficient. The National Socialists are at present in a strongly entrenched position. They have a mandate from 52 per cent of the German electorate. Now that their national revolution is over, it is quite possible that they will modify further the program on which they rose to power and become more moderate."

In an interview today, Dr. Fay, in discussing the German situation, said that the centralization and unification of Germany means greater strength, not only politically but economically. "It gives Germany a new hope for a better future," he declared.

Turning to Russia, which the Harvard history professor pointed out as fast turning away from Germany as far as trade relationships are concerned, Dr. Fay strongly urged the recognition of the Soviet as being "in accord with our policy of stable government." He said that Russia is ready and willing to fulfill any obligations necessary for recognition.

"Recognition of Russia," he went on, "would be a positive advantage to the United Sttaes. It would promote coöperation in every way and would not only reduce suspicion and fear in Russia, but would aid in the development of our foreign trade which in turn means stimulation in business. The benefits of recognition would outweigh any possible disadvantages. It doesn't necessarily mean approval. It should be merely a legal step."

Pointing out how recognition could be brought about, Dr. Fay said that President Roosevelt might enter into negotiations with Russia in regard to its debt to the United States, the payment of which was refused following the Revolution. Already, Russia is willing to negotiate in regard to the debt question, he said. It was the opinion of Dr. Fay, however, that "they should be charged up to one of the losses of war, as, sooner or later, the war debts owed the United States by other countries will have to be."

Coke Price to Be Advanced

Effective July 1, New England Coal & Coke Company will advance the price of coke on its "price protection contracts" 40 cents a ton, from $9.95 to $10.35 a ton, for cash payment. The increase is the first of those which normally occur at this season.

Service Before Self Is Their Motto

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

GROUP OF ROTARIANS FROM OVERSEAS

Left to Right: GASPAR DE HAZ of Vigo, Spain; HUBERT W. BAKER of Barranquilla, Colombia; DR. LUIS MACHADO of Havana, Cuba; OTTO FREUDENBERG of Mannheim, Germany; J. VICTOR THOMPSON of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, and PAUL P. HARRIS of Chicago, Founder of Rotary.

'Romance of Strata' Reveals Sources of Minerals at Fair

Visitors Flock to Petroleum Exhibit and Watch Drill Eat Way Down Through Earth's 'Layer Cake' of Stone, Shale, Sand to Oil Dome

Are the technical exhibits at the Century of Progress interesting? To answer that question THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *sent one of its staff writers to Chicago to make a typical trip through the natural scientific exhibits, not with the attempt to describe them all, but to give a running discussion of the high lights in layman's language. These observations are contained in six articles of which the following is the second.*

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—When you buy oil for your oil burner, coal for your furnace and gasoline for your automobile, do you ever think of its origin? Probably not. You may go back to the fact that, well, it "came from the ground" and let it go at that. But an hour at the geophysical section of the Hall of Science at the Chicago Century of Progress will end forever that complacent acceptance.

The romance and adventure that is behind these everyday commodities is staggering when its magnitude is really seen. And never before was an educational feature made so attractive and illuminating as are the subjects of coal, oil, gold and other allied minerals at this corner of the Hall of Science.

It might be called the "Romance of Strata." For it is the many layers of different materials that go to make up the earth that hold the answer to our supplies of coal, oil, gas and other mineral commodities. Consider oil, for instance, and let us see how its origin is shown.

"Rotary Rig" Shown

The petroleum industry has a remarkably complete exhibit. A miniature model of a so-called "rotary rig," a rotary oil-drilling machine, is shown. There is the steam power plant and then the dangling drill rotating as it goes deeper and deeper into the earth. To any one who has seen an oil drill perhaps has come the wish that they could actually see what is going on away below the earth's surface where the end of the drill is biting its way in search of the valuable oil.

That wish is granted. On the wall beside the derrick is a cutaway section of the earth showing different strata. And just as though the earth had been split at either side of the drill hole, the end of the drill may be seen twisting and cutting. Its shaft disappears out of sight. It is as though one could stand off down a mile or more and see the work of oil drilling.

What happens when the end of a drill breaks? That is answered on the same board. Beside the rotary drill is another hole showing the fishing process by which broken drills are recovered. Perhaps it is the tamping or pounding type of drill you like to see? Please move over one more foot and there you are at the end of a tamp drilling, seeing it slowly eat its way downward.

As easily as inspecting a slice of chocolate layer cake one can see just where the drill has gone on its relentless path through the different ribbons of rock, limestone, sand, hardpan and shale to reach its destination. One marvels at the ability of keeping drills working at such a distance from the earth surface, for many wells are deep. At Kettleman Hills in California, there is a well 10,900 feet deep or over two miles down. When we remember that the entire distance had to be drilled and that at the end a long spindle was kept rotating at a distance of over two miles from its power source, the genius of the oil drilling engineer is appreciated.

Radio in Prospecting

Equally stimulating is the next oil exhibit, an animated diagram of how oil prospecting is now done, thanks to radio. It is worked out on a sort of echo basis. A series of microphones is laid out a mile or more from the starting point and connected with wires to that point. Then a large charge of dynamite is set off. It generates intense sound waves. These waves penetrate downward into the earth and then are reflected back by the various strata.

Different materials have different effects on sound. Some cause the waves to travel slowly while through others the waves can go quickly. When the waves have hit these strata and the sound is reflected back the reflections are picked up by the microphones. These are placed at distances increasingly great from the point of the explosion. By noting the time the echoes arrive at the different michophones the engineer can figure where and how far down the reflecting strata is located. A series of such readings will give a complete underground chart to a competent engineer.

There are similar reflecting as well as magnetic methods used. All these are shown on charts. You see the explosion take place and a running line of tiny electric light bulbs show exactly where the sound waves are traveling and how fast. This latter feature, the variation in the speed of travel, has been exceptionally well done and the whole process becomes visually apparent.

This same technique can be applied to gold and the young engineers in charge are most willing to tell all about this new method of underground prospecting, a method which means that anyone owning a tract of land thought to contain ore or oil can hire engineers and equipment and get a complete picture of the underground layout of their property.

Strata again enter the picture with the extensive coal mining features. Again cut-away sections show how the various veins are explored and the coal cut out of them, all "told" in miniature, with shafts, mining trains and the rest of the equipment clearly shown.

Here again is education served up in a most appetizing form and if the visitor will but spare the time to look at it a bit and ponder he will come away with an enriched knowledge of the problems and the ingenuity which have made so easy his calling up the local dealer for his coal and oil.

We have been seeing how many of the things that burn and supply us with heat are procured for the use of man. We next turn to wood. Of course everyone knows how wood is obtained for the fireplace. But we have something else to discuss. Wood that won't burn. Fireproof wood! Impossible? Well, in the next article let us step along to another exhibit in the Hall of Science and see for ourselves.

Teachers Support Plan to Prevent False Economies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 28—The American Federation of Teachers' annual convention has shaped plans to support teacher-members in their fight against unwarranted school economies and to defend teachers dismissed because of activity in opposition to unwise retrenchment.

Recommendation that a special fund be established by the federation to finance legal defense of such member teachers was made in a report submitted by Mrs. Florence Curtis Hanson, Federation secretary, and adopted.

America is looking to its teachers to take a major part in the task of leading society out of the present economic situation for which bankers are largely responsible, Dr. Henry R. Linville, of New York president of the federation, declared.

"If the reconstruction of social order is possible of attainment through the medium of general social education," he continued, "then the public schools have an obligation that is all-important.

"It is important for us to develop some means for attacking through general education the problem that is fundamental in all our social experiences—the widespread and well-nigh universal political and economic immorality of our time.

"The problem seems almost impossible of solution. Such education has faith in progress through the growth of human character, in the development of sound personality, and in the understanding and fulfillment of the social needs of children."

"We are in the midst of an attack upon education and the public service which is unparalleled in history," according to Prof. Harold Groves of the University of Wisconsin. "Never before," Mr. Groves said, "has it been so important for teachers with the democratic point of view to organize to protect their rights."

Pennsylvania Gets Oakley Mural Copies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 28—Miss Violet Oakley of this city has presented to the State of Pennsylvania reproductions of her well-known murals in the State House at Harrisburg as well as copies of her drawings of the assemblies at Geneva. Mr. William A. Schnader, Attorney-General, accepted the portfolio of reproductions in behalf of the State.

Miss Oakley's murals at Harrisburg, called "Law Triumphant," show the progress of mankind's idea of law, from that of the time of Moses to the present. The pictures of the League of Nations assemblies are entitled, "The Miracle of Geneva," and were made during the assemblies of 1927, 1928 and 1929. A text of Miss Oakley's journal written during her stay at Geneva accompanies the pictures and explains the theme of the whole.

Salomon Acquitted in Peru

LIMA, Peru, June 28 (By U. P.)—The Supreme Court Monday acquitted Señor Alberto Salomon, former Foreign Minister of Peru, of all charges against him resulting from the downfall of the régime of the late President Leguia. Señor Salomon now is in London.

Work for Peace Urged Upon 9000 World Rotarians

Delegates From 40 Nations Hear Discussions Led by Dr. Buning

A commanding picture of a more prosperous and permanent world order evolved from greater international understandings and coöperation, emerged today from the series of discussions which marked the third plenary session of Rotary International's twenty-fourth annual convention being held here this week.

Delegates from more than 40 nations, nearly 9000 in all, heard the discussions of "The New World Order," led by Dr. William de Cook Buning of The Hague, Holland, citing the new spirit in international relations which is bringing men "one step nearer" universal coöperation and peace.

This is a period of transition, Dr. Buning told his fellow Rotarians; a period of conflict between old and new currents of thought. Strong measures aim at maintaining the old order, said the former trade commissioner of the Netherlands, even while the period of transition is beset by "fear of the unknown new."

Taught the World

Dr. Buning asserted that the last three years have taught the world that the welfare of a nation, no matter how strong and self-sufficient it may seem, depends on the prosperity of the rest of the world. Admitting it is always darkest before dawn, Dr. Buning declared that the dawn of a new world order is already painting the horizon a hopeful blue. The new world order is here, he said, and men will not be able to step back into the past.

Narrow-minded nationalism will make place for world consciousness, declared the Rotarian from The Hague; the great modern inventions will again develop world industry and commerce, and natural science and culture will advance the welfare of the community of nations.

Dr. Buning referred to the world transition as "slow" and "irresistible," pointing out that "much water will have to flow under the bridge before this end is attained," and that "much misunderstanding and ignorance has to be cleared away, many prejudices to be fought, many visions to be widened. Here it is where Rotary International has to fulfill a task."

Knowledge and Truth

In discussing the new world order from the standpoint of intellectual coöperation, Mr. Walter D. Head of Montclair, N. J., said that in the world of tomorrow "we look forward confidently to a rising level of human intelligence—the scales of ignorance, prejudice, and passion slowly but surely dropping from men's eyes in a world in which individual and national action and reaction will be ever more largely based on coöperation guided by truth, knowledge and reason."

Quoting from the Bible the passage, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," Mr. Head summed up the transition of world thought as "first, knowledge, then truth, and then freedom in a new world."

Joining in the discussion from "a vocational standpoint," Mr. P. H. W. Almy of Torquay, Devon, England, said that the business men of the world do not realize their strength. "Business lies prone," said Mr. Almy, "bound with bonds of straw which it credulously imagines are shackles of steel. It has only to rouse itself, and its fetters will fall from it like the things of stubble they are."

He said that all power and dominion are in the hands of business; that "its ships are on every sea; its treasure chests overflow. But it is the prisoner of its own fears and hesitations. The business man who knows his vocation, as a master of fence knows his sword, needs no other instrument for the accomplishment of the ends desired. The value of Rotary service is the willingness with which it is rendered; its strength is in its simplicity; the instrument of its accomplishment is in our hands."

Speaking from an economic viewpoint, M. Maurice Duperrey of Paris, told Rotarians that the interdependence of nations no longer needs to be proved because the present world crisis in itself is the most striking demonstration of this fact. "At the present moment," M. Duperrey said, "there is sitting in London one of the greatest world conferences that has ever been held and if—as I sincerely hope is the case—the many nations taking part in this tremendously important discussion have the will to sacrifice some of their individual views in favor of their common interests then we can verily expect a great step toward the new world order."

In discussing the question of international service from a Rotary standpoint, Mr. Frank Milner of Oamaru, New Zealand, declared that never did the world have more urgent need of the idealism of Rotary, or the educative power of its service. He said that Rotary should pool all its moral resources in a supreme endeavor to swing the United States into a fuller and more generous association with Europe, to strive for a more liberal interpretation of their interrelationship and to render wider and durable the participation of America in world responsibility and in the collective stabilization of peace.

Other speakers were Mr. Robert Lincoln O'Brien, head of the Federal Tariff Commission, and Mr. Herbert Schofield of Loughborough, England.

Mr. John Nelson of Montreal is to be the next president of Rotary International. His was the only name submitted before the assembly at the close of the morning session. Balloting for president takes place tomorrow, but this is regarded merely as a formality. The enthusiastic outburst which acclaimed the nomination of Mr. Nelson leaves no doubt among the delegates at this convention as to who their new president is to be.

Wheels Within the Wheel

Wheels within the wheel are turning steadily at the Rotary convention. The beet sugar men, especially those among the overseas delegations, are being coralled for a little informal Rotary session. Mr. C. T. Carney, president of the Rotary Club at Greeley, Colo., is the delegate who has started the roundup of all members who carry the beet sugar banner on their admission badge.

Other groups planning special meetings are lawyers, school commissioners or members of educational boards, and—Texans. The delegates from the Lone Star State will be in a class by themselves at a reunion banquet to be held in the Bradford this evening. The lawyers are meeting in the Statler at a luncheon tomorrow. An Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court is expected to extend the greetings of that tribunal.

President-elect Nelson is supervisor of the public relations department of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. He is a native of Ontario, where he received his early schooling. Moving to British Columbia, he entered the newspaper profession, eventually becoming managing director or editor of several outstanding journals. He has been twice named delegate to the Imperial Press Conference at London and for two years was a member of the Institute of Pacific Relations meeting in Honolulu. He is an honorary member of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. Last year Mr. Nelson was third vice-president of Rotary International.

* * *

One of the youngest Rotary officials at the convention is the debonair delegate Dr. Luis Machado, from Havana, Cuba. He has an alert countenance and a flashing smile. His convention badge identifies him with "international law." In 1919, when he had not yet become of age, he was a delegate representing Cuba in the Conference of the Versailles Treaty. Dr. Machado is counseling attorney of the American Chamber of Commerce in Cuba, and of the National Association of Credit.

Rotary International Elects New President

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHN NELSON

War Files Reveal Early Peace Move By Central Powers

American Offer of Loan to Austria Disclosed in Washington Data

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Secret diplomatic correspondence of the turbid closing days of the World War was uncovered yesterday with a revelation that the conflict had been prolonged for 10 months after Germany and Austria-Hungary had sought peace.

Decoded messages, dust-laden in locked files for a decade and a half, disclosed that the central powers—foreseeing and fearing ultimate defeat—petitioned for peace nearly a year before the final signing of the armistice, only to be met by insistence upon full capitulation to American peace terms.

The year 1918, which the State Department correspondence covered, began with the central powers feeling more and more the pinch of the allied blockade. The complete force of America's men and millions had yet to be thrown into the fray. The outlook in Berlin and Vienna was bleak. On Jan. 8, President Wilson outlined his famous 14 points.

A fortnight later, Chancellor von Hertling told the German Reichstag that he could agree upon all but those points having to do with colonies, evacuation from occupied territories and the establishment of a free Poland.

Simultaneously, Chancellor Czernin told the Austro-Hungarian Parliament he found in the Wilson attitude a "close approach to the Austro-Hungarian point of view."

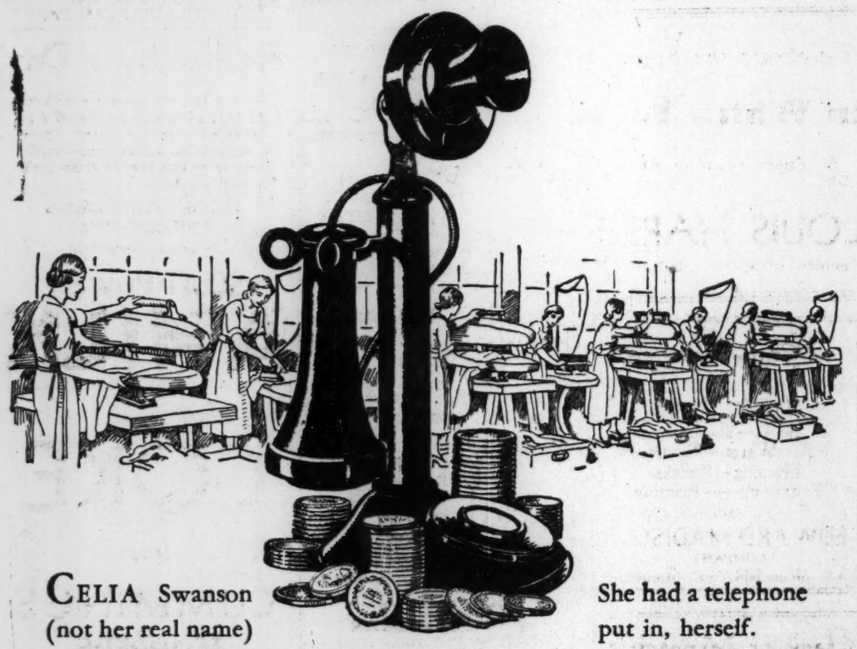
But behind these formal expressions and surface manifestations there was developing a constant effort to discuss peace. The Vienna Government was willing, even anxious, to make a separate peace, and on one occasion was encouraged by an informal offer of American financial assistance should it break with Germany.

Later, the Austrian Government utilized the good offices of the Spanish and Swedish sovereigns to dispatch notes to President Wilson asking a conference for the discussion of his peace terms.

The offer of financial aid to Austria in the event of a separate peace was surrounded by the greatest secrecy. It was put into written form only in a ciphered message to the legation in Switzerland, with instructions that it be decoded only by Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, then chargé d'affaires and acting head of the mission.

Austria-Hungary and the United States never reached agreement on peace terms until Nov. 3, hardly a week before the general armistice, and consequently the Vienna Government was never in position to ask that the offer be carried out.

When a TELEPHONE paid Compound Interest



CELIA Swanson (not her real name) did part-time work in a laundry. When there was work, the laundry called—not Celia, whose family had no telephone—but the people next door, who would tell her.

One day, something went wrong. The laundry telephoned, but Celia was not told. Whether the people forgot, or were busy with their own affairs, or just didn't bother, nobody knew. But Celia lost two weeks' work.

That decided her. She couldn't afford to lose any jobs. She had a telephone put in, herself.

In a week, the laundry called. This time the summons came direct, and Celia went to work the next morning. The telephone was paying interest.

This job proved permanent. Moreover, within another week Celia got her sister a job, too.

The telephone had paid compound interest.

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The Little Red Notebook

By ELENE FOSTER

Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

THERE was an empty chair beside me in the Molyneux salon, and a bright-eyed young American, seeing it, came across the room and asked in halting French if it were "pris." When I answered in English, she smiled delightedly and dropped into the vacant seat.

"My, but it's grand to meet an American," she said. "I'm Miss Simpson. I buy for So and So and Company," naming one of the big New York department stores.

I reciprocated by introducing myself and that was the beginning of a very pleasant and, to me, a very helpful, acquaintance which lasted throughout the week of the fashion openings.

"The American woman has changed a lot in the last year or two," Miss Simpson told me. "She is coming to realize that the French women have the right idea—one good, smart, well-made costume in which she always feels well dressed is worth half a dozen from the bargain sales. We'll discuss this later," said she, and, taking from her handbag a small, red notebook, she settled down to the business of selecting her purchases.

I was curious to see her selections and to get her viewpoint of the new fashions, and it has occurred to me that you might also be interested to look over her shoulder as she makes her notes and comments on the models of the different dressmaking houses.

Gloves of Printed Chiffon

At the Molyneux collection she declared herself "thrilled" over the waist-length capes made of ostrich plumes, dyed to match the color of the evening gown with which they were worn. The bright-colored gloves (red, blue, green or purple) with hat, bow or scarf and belt, all of the same gay hue, gave "pep," as she expressed it, to the simple, woollen street frocks of black, brown or navy blue. The gloves of printed chiffon, matching the frock, were another item of interest which was quickly noted in the little red book, with the comment, "And, believe it or not, the girls wear their rings on the outside these chiffon gloves.

"Molyneux makes the skirts of street dresses a trifle longer but keeps to the 12 inches from the ground for sports and summer morning dresses," then came a cross which I found indicated a purchase. In this case it was No. 123, an ensemble in dull pink woolen material consisting of a long, loose jacket, almost a two-thirds length coat, with a simple frock of the same material whose only trimming was a big bow of nut-brown organdie at the front of the bodice. A wide-brimmed hat of pink straw with a band of the same brown organdie tied around the crown, shiny brown kid gloves and shoes and bag, completed the costume.

"Girlish evening frocks of pale pink, blue or white organdie. Too bad they come too late for graduation," murmured Miss Simpson and I heartily agreed with this.

"If we only had workers at home with the patience to do handwork, I'd buy that little flowered chiffon frock with the applique of cut-out flowers around the neck and sleeve and edge of the skirt," she sighed, "but it's hopeless so I'll take the light blue lace evening frock with the rounded lace cape edged with a band of uncurled blue ostrich feathers."

Worth's White and Black.

Worth's charming white and black collection was considered by little Miss Simpson as a "head-liner." White coats and black frocks, white jackets and black skirts, black and white taffeta for street suits, black and white plaids for frocks. A long line of crosses went into the little red book. There was a cross for a long white woolen crepe coat cut on redingote lines with black buttons and a scarf collar of black shirred velvet and another for a frock of black and white plaid silk made with a long tunic effect, short puffed sleeves and a black velvet bow at the neck. "Much velvet used for trimmings." "Revival of taffeta, plain and in old-fashioned white lines in stripes or checks." Another cross, which meant a long coat of black shantung fastened with a clip at the neck and waist with small leg-o-mutton sleeves worn over a short-sleeved frock of white shantung with tiny black dots buttoned from neck to hem, down the middle of the front, with little shiny jet buttons.

"Worth's new sleeve reaches the elbow, plain to three inches from the shoulder, then a medium-sized puff which is turned under at the edge. Another sleeve is a full puff from shoulder to elbow, made of rows of narrow ruffles." Then another cross. This means the purchase of a lovely evening gown of black organza with a graceful, flaring skirt and a plain bodice with huge, puffed elbow sleeves made of alternating squares of black and white.

Miss Simpson was quick to notice the new earrings (a creation of Mr. Worth) which the mannequins were wearing. These are in the form of a square metal clip slipped over the edge of the ear and held in place by a little concealed spring. Some are in gold, some in silver and some are of platinum incrusted with little diamonds.

A Whole Page

A whole page of the little red book was devoted to the capes in the Lelong collection. Plain, round, linen capes, reaching nearly to the waist line and tied at the neck, were worn with sports frocks of the same material; white organdie capes also of waist length were worn with summer frocks of linen or cotton, sometimes trimmed with rows of narrow tape in different colors, and shorter capes of tulle with rows of pin-tucks radiating from the neck were worn with evening and garden party frocks. Miss Simpson made a cross for a costume which consisted of a plain frock of gayly flowered crêpe-de-chine with splashes of brown whose only decoration was a big bow of shiny brown satin at the neck, and a cape of heavy white silk crêpe with a band of soft brown fur near the edge.

The old-fashioned organdies, pink with a white stripe, cross-barred in little white lines or in plain pink, blue or white designed for the young girl, were a charming feature of this collection. Removable collars of piqué or organdie on jackets and coats (Mrs. Rockwell has sketched one of these) were also of interest to the little lady from New York.

"Schiaparelli is always fun, so full of original ideas," exclaimed Miss Simpson as we mounted the stairs, for this intrepid little person doesn't trust the French elevators. "There is something radically wrong," she says, "about an elevator that carries you up and then flatly refuses to take you down again."

Elastic ribbon—a swell idea! Does away with buttons and hooks, stretches when you slip the dress over your head and fits tightly around the neck and waist when it is on."

This has the appearance of finely shirred ribbon and is used by Mme. Schiaparelli for yokes, belt and bands of trimming on both day and evening gowns. A black woolen frock for instance, (one of Miss Simpson's purchases) has a band of white at the neck and at the end of the elbow sleeve, and a green crêpe evening gown at the front and back of the bodice.

"Evening frocks have tight, sheath skirts with a full taffeta ruffle under the edge, which shows when the wearer walks. Eel-gray stil' going strong for coats and suits. Shoulders broader than ever, called 'tray-shoulders' and how our girls love 'em! The 'Archer' hat, the latest knitted 'mad-cap.' Blouses of plaid silk elastic material." These, according to Siss Simpson are the "high-spots" of this collection.

She was very pleased with Maggie Rouff's new models because of their youthfulness. "Blazers and short, loose jackets of gay, striped cravat silk worn with white sports frocks. One in plaid—red, gray and black—worn with frock of gray woolen crêpe. Little ruches and ruffs, some wavy, like the edge of pie-crust, replace collars and scarfs on coats and jackets. Silk alpaca is new for street suits." And here there is a cross for the model in honey color with a two-thirds length, loose coat and a frock, shirred around the neck with a big black satin bow at one side.

Miss Simpson closes the little red notebook. "And now," she says, "with a cup of tea at Rumplemeyer's, I think we can call it a day."

Drawn by Grace Corson Rockwell for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper Left—Scarf of Pale Blue Chiffon With Black Dots Which Gives a Touch of Color to the All-Black Evening Gown. From Lucien Lelong. Upper Center—A Novel Arrangement of Silver Foxes Worn With a Woolen Street Frock Is Seen in This Sketch and the One Next to It. From Maggie Rouff. Upper Right—Neck Band of the New Shirred Elastic Ribbon. This Fits Tightly Around the Neck and Yet Allows the Bodice to Be Slipped Over the Head. From Mme. Schiaparelli. Lower Row, Left—Removable Collar of White Pique With a Bow of the Same Material Faced With Black. This May Be Worn With Either a Frock or a Coat. From Lucien Lelong. Center—"The Archer," a New Knitted Hat, by Mme. Schiaparelli. Right—A Ruche of Black and White Striped Silk, Which Is Used as a Collar on a Jacket or Coat. From Maggie Rouff.

From Odds And Ends

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THE employment of wool as a medium for picture making is becoming increasingly popular. Many embroiderers, not content with the wide range of colors now procurable, enrich their palettes—so to speak—by using their own vegetable dyes, thus having at their disposal the lovely blending of tones that characterized the tapestries of days gone by.

Some of the more advanced schools of embroidery are giving much thought to the production of futurist pictures in wool, and are obtaining remarkable effects by the clever use of selected stitches. These pictures are, in many cases, practically indistinguishable from those done in oils, and are equally effective.

At this year's exhibition of the London County Council Central School of Arts and Crafts, some outstanding examples of the heights to which the artist in wool has attained were on view, from a miniature done in minute cross-stitch and made up in the form of a brooch, to a large tapestry depicting an elaborate pastoral scene. In this piece wool was supplemented by jewels, beads, feathers and artificial flowers, so cleverly introduced that only a curious observer might have detected them.

A step further in the use of all kinds of bits and pieces was seen in a remarkable picture resembling a stained glass window. In addition to well-blended wools, pieces of satin brocade, leather, plush, and woolen material, strings of small pearls, beads, spangles, metal rings, feathers and artificial flowers were employed. The angel figures, blowing gold tinsel trumpets, had bead hair and real feathers for wings; the night sky, made of a piece of woolen material, was enriched by glittering beads and spangles representing stars; a fountain, cut out of white leather, was pouring forth bead water, and the wool embroidered lawn was studded with bead daisies. In place of lead, strings of beads were employed to outline the different portions of the picture, the whole effect being extremely good.

This novel form of art suggests endless possibilities, but the fact that it looks so simple indicates the true artist behind it all.

Plaids and Contrasts

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London.

TONE contrasts are prominent in the new fashions in England, such as an oatmeal-color coat worn with a black dress, a China-blue frock with a henna-brown wrap, and a putty crêpe dress with a black ciré sash; or, for evening wear, a flesh-pink crêpe gown with dark blue satin sleeves. White piqué appears in unexpected places, a navy blue frock has a pocket outlined with white and in the accompanying sketch white piqué appears in unusual places. In this yellow-and-gray plaid dress the belt is held together with a piqué tie and the small cape is outlined with the same material, touches which give piquancy to a town "runabout."

Plaids are seen much in England this year. A good range of friska has the same weave for a plaid-and-plain fabric, a light henna material is checked with gray lines, while the plain fabric is slightly flaked with henna Another one has a yellow ground with the plaid carried out in gray, while the plain material is flaked with yellow. This gives a jolly greenish hue that is quite unusual.

A new Chinese-blue, of a rather slaty peacock tinge, makes a charming afternoon dress for wearing under a light fur summer coat. A feature of this model is the trimming of "cut-out" embroidery in self-tone at the yoke and cuffs. This embroidery is after the style of broderie anglaise, though worked in geometrical design. Another dress in black, worn over a white foundation, has the major part of the bodice and upper sleeve treated in this way, and a navy blue woolen has capelike sleeves in broderie anglaise in blue and white.

Three-quarter-length coats are the vogue for both day and evening wear This style is popular for daytime use, as it is well suited to the loose sack coats now being worn. The style is especially becoming to the older woman.

Halter necks are fashionable. This movement is specially noticeable in capes, many of which have a shawl-like drapery in front and are opened at the back. The drapery is often in a color in strong contrast to the dress. In coat and dress ensembles there is still a marked tendency for ties worn at the throat of either dress or coat. If the dress is made of a patterned material the coat may have a tie of this material threaded through the coat collar and, when untied, forming a scarf. A black dress tied at the throat and waist has one end lined with bright green and the other with China-red. A red or a green coat worn with this dress would look equally well. A navy woolen coat dress is fastened with light blue pearl buttons and a beige dress and cape is finished with dark brown buttons. There are many original colorings in what might be called "self-toned tartans." A pretty dress is made of pink-and-cerise plaid with a navy blue woolen coat. These new effects in plaids are likely to be increasingly popular when it comes to summer cottons.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Smart Run-About Dress in Yellow-and-Gray Plaid, With Touches of White Piqué at Important Points.

Strawberry Eclairs

Boil together
1 cup hot water
¼ cup butter
Pinch of salt. As soon as the mixture starts to boil add slowly
1 cup sifted flour. Stir the mixture and keep over the fire until it is thick enough to form a ball. Take from the fire and allow to partly cool. Beat into the mixture
1 egg, then another, and so on until four eggs have been beaten into it. Have ready buttered tins or baking pans and drop the mixture on these in long strips. Bake for about half an hour in a moderate oven. Partly open the oven doors a few minutes before taking the eclair cases out. This keeps the puffed-up crust from falling. Split the cases along the side and fill the openings with well-sweetened
Fresh strawberries. Dust the tops of the eclairs with
Powdered sugar or ice them with icing colored a delicate pink by the addition of strawberry juice to confectioner's sugar, using the juice instead of the milk to moisten the sugar. Several fine large strawberries dropped on the icing before it is set make the eclairs still more attractive.

Woman Merchant Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna.

The Austrian Government has just decided to bestow upon Mrs. Langer-Kauba, a distinguished merchant, the high title of "Kommerzialrat," an honor highly esteemed among men, and rarely given to women.

Mrs. Langer-Kauba began her work as an independent shopkeeper nearly 40 years ago by opening a tiny store for sports goods There were only two other such stores in Austria's capital at that time, and as sport was becoming ever more and more popular, the 20-year-old girl saw a future in that particular line.

Her expectations were more than fulfilled, for since the war Vienna has become one of Europe's leading sport centers. In consequence the girl's business increased, surviving the war, the collapse of the Empire, and all other crises. Now she has three large establishments, and is one of the most popular personalities in Vienna's business world.

Do You Know These?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Whites of eggs beaten with a wire beater will make more in bulk than when beaten with dover beater.

* * *

An easy and quick way to take the skins off tomatoes is to hold each one over the gas on a fork. The skins will break and come off easily.

* * *

New potatoes will scrape very easily if put to soak in water in which a small piece of common soda is put. Also they will not soil the fingers.

* * *

To cook cornmeal without lumps as soon as water is hot, pour in cornmeal and stir, not waiting until the water boils.

* * *

To prevent milk from burning sprinkle a little sugar over the bottom of the pan before putting in the milk.

Summer Observations

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SUMMER is the season for club women to be listening and watching for unusual program material. The following topics have been gleaned by club members during summer travel and vacations.

"Garden Dining Rooms." This topic was one suggested at the close of a club season. Members were asked to be on the lookout during the summer for unique out-of-doors eating spaces; to take notes about them, and, if possible, to bring to the club pictures of them. An unusually interesting club program in the autumn was not the only happy result as some members were able to incorporate into their own gardens ideas thus secured.

Using Electric Equipment

Members of another club located in a small town which electric wires had just entered, decided to have, during the summer, personal interviews with as many people as possible, who were using electric equipment in their homes, and to report these interviews to the club early in the fall.

Interviews with tea-room operators, farm women, apartment dwellers, and even hotel proprietors, resulted. The women who had enjoyed these interviews compared notes and decided to present their report in the form of a drama. The dialogue thus produced was most amusing as well as instructive. Refrigerators, cleaners, stoves, as well as such smaller devices as toasters, grills, waffle irons and curlers, were represented in the play.

Club refreshments had been something of a problem in one club, especially dinners for large affairs, and so the members undertook to inform themselves during the summer as to quantity cooking as it was conducted by other groups. The reports of "chicken-pie suppers" in rural communities; how the women planned amounts and accounts, and other reports of church lawn parties in urban centers, were so helpful that a "Club Supper" cook book was compiled as a result and proved to be a source of some revenue to the club.

Outdoor Good Manners

"Outdoor Good Manners," has been the subject of much discussion in clubs. "What's Right With Our Manners" might serve as the topic of a club paper in the fall. Let it be based upon individual observation on the part of club members. Much is right with our manners, and it is obvious that they are getting better all the time. There is, however, room for further improvement. If such a paper could be divided into two sections, one to be given from the viewpoint of a rural woman whose home grounds are sometimes invaded by careless or thoughtless people, and the other part from the viewpoint of a woman traveler touring through the rural section of her state, it might serve as an explanation for, and elimination of, much misunderstanding.

Individual thoughtfulness on the part of travelers and owners of picnic grounds or wayside homes will add immeasurably to the pleasure of everyone.

From Home Economics Convention

The annual convention of the American Home Economics Association is being held this week in Milwaukee, Wis. Some of the topics appearing on the program may very well furnish themes for club programs next year. "The Challenge of the New Leisure" will be discussed by Mrs. Edith E. Hoyt of the University of Wisconsin, and "What Is Happening to the Family," by William F. Ogburn of the University of Chicago

Subjects of especial interest to home owners will be considered, such as "The Effect of the New Mortgage Legislation on Home Ownership," and "Modern Architecture and Household Management."

Articles on the meetings of this convention will be found in the news columns of this paper daily, beginning last Monday and including Friday, June 30. Reports of these talks will appear later in the Journal of Home Economics and will be awaited with interest by many who have not been able to attend the convention.

Fashion Nuggets

Hats for summer are bigger and flatter than ever, the crowns being very shallow to insure a tilt which gives chic and individuality to its wearer. A simple trim of ribbon or flowers make a stunning hat, suitable for any occasion. Toast, a shade darker than natural, is decidedly new for panama hats, and especially flattering when worn with soft pastels.

* * *

The waist-line remains normal. There is a tendency toward a slightly lower line for fall, with a little fullness in the blouse.

12 WOMEN LEADERS of the Past 100 Years

Brief biographies and portraits reprinted from The Christian Science Monitor of women leaders chosen by American women in Ladies' Home Journal poll. Includes biographical sketch of Mary Baker Eddy by Annie M. Knott. Also prize winning essays on "The Essential Qualities of Women Leadership" from April Ladies' Home Journal. 56 pages. 35 cents. 3 for $1. Outside U. S. A. 20% extra. At book-dealers or send direct to

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The Home Forum

Books We Mean to Read

THE Lady with a Duster reached behind a leather-bound copy of *Pilgrim's Progress* and extracted a folded, scribbled sheet of paper, on which she made an entry. "Your grocer's list or your weekly budget?" Stasia inquired.

"Nothing so practical. Just a list of books I mean to read sometime."

Stasia held out her hand for it. "So you keep one, too. I'd like to see how it compares with mine—what are these that you have crossed off? Books you have really read or books that you have changed your mind about?"

"Both," the Lady replied, flicking her duster. "Some of them, you see, are novels that were best sellers years and years ago. I never got around to them, and in time they were outlawed and forgotten. So I crossed them off. Others are books that I have read."

"You certainly had a nice, polite taste in literature when you began this list—Robert Herrick . . . William Morris . . . William Blake . . . Thomas Love Peacock . . . 'Fiona Macleod' . . . George Borrow's *Lavengro*—all quite precious, aren't they?"

"Well, it was this way," the Lady interrupted her dusting to explain. "Years and years ago I had a teacher whose greatest service to his classes, I really believe, lay in opening up wonderful vistas of unassigned reading. I can see him now, dropping a suggestion offhand, with his eyes glued to his notes. He would say: 'Sometimes when you have leisure you may like to read the rest of Herrick's poems.' Or: 'Fiona MacLeod was one of the great enigmas of the literary world—and William Blake, in a way, was another.' Or: 'Thomas Love Peacock polished off Wordsworth neatly in one of his essays. You will find it in *The Four Ages of Poetry*.' Or: 'When you go on a walking tour, you should take along a copy of George Borrow's *Lavengro* to read by the roadside.'

"So some of us who were what you might call zealots began to make a list of the books we meant to read when we had time. My own list kept receiving additions through the advice of friends and gleanings from book reviews, and it gets longer every year. I have never entirely caught up with it, even as it was in the beginning, but I keep on hoping, and adding new titles."

* * *

Stasia agreed. "I know. I'm always reading something in one book that suggests another. Henry Williamson's novels, for instance, sent me to Richard Jefferies and made me read his *Pageant of Summer* and *Wild Life in a Southern County*. That in turn sent me back to Gilbert White, but I did not have time to more than nibble at *Selborne*, so that is still a book I mean to read. The most fascinating thing about the Letters of Louise Imogen Guiney was her enthusiasm for the seventeenth - century mystic, Henry Vaughan, and sometime I mean to read his poems to see if his passion for excellence will affect me as it did Miss Guiney."

Stasia opened another fold in the scribbled list. "Ah! I see you went in for the Standard English novel. Fanny Burney, George Meredith, Trollope, Emily Brontë's *Wuthering Heights*—"

"I meant to," the Lady replied. "It's rather shocking that those names haven't all been crossed off yet. I have read all around and all about Fanny Burney without once so much as touching a single book she wrote. When I was fifteen, I sat up most of the night shivering over Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre* and made a solemn resolution to devour the entire Brontë family as fast as I could, beginning with Emily's *Wuthering Heights*. But Emily's time has not come yet, and all the other products of the strange Brontë imagination — except *Jane Eyre*, which I have read twice—still lie ahead of me."

* * *

The Lady touched gently a set of small olive-green books—the Pocket Edition of the Works of George Meredith. "As for George Meredith, my acquaintance with him is erratic. Some of his novels I have read inch by inch, and others, some of the most famous, I have never opened. *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel* is my favorite, and *Diana of the Crossways* I can never forget. But *The Egoist* I have meant to read because it is called Meredith's strongest novel; *Beauchamp's Career* because it was his own favorite; *Harry Richmond* for the character of Richmond Roy—and I am still meaning to read them." She made a rueful face.

"Oh, well, you needn't apologize to me," declared Stasia. "I'm not a Meredithian. I'm more interested to see that you have crossed off *Les Misérables* and Turgenev's *Fathers and Sons*. Do you mean you have read them or that you have given them up?"

"Read them!"

"Very proper . . . And *The Three Musketeers?*" Stasia persisted. "Did you bother with that juvenalia?"

The Lady raised her eyebrows, and then giggled. "I think so, too. My husband, who reads Dumas regularly every two years, made so much talk about my remissness, my black ignorance, my utter lack in not being acquainted with the incomparable D'Artagnan and his companions, that I finally did my duty by Dumas. But it was no use. I couldn't be swept off my feet by all that swashbuckling and braggadocio. It merely bored me. Not only was I too old, but a woman.

"But let me tell you what I mean to read, and I mean to begin immediately. That is famous Europeans—French and Russian novelists—Flaubert, Tolstoy, Dostoevsky; the Spanish dramatists, Echegaray and Benavente; Louis Couperus, for Holland. The Scandinavians—well, their territory is not so undiscovered. We've all had a pretty thorough course in the Scandinavian novel of late."

"Knut Hamsun, Johan Bojer, Sigrid Undset," Stasia agreed.

"Johannes Jensen and Martin Andersen Nexø," the Lady went on. "I only wish I knew as much about the rest of Europe."

She conned her list reminiscently. "Most books here I wrote down because I had read about them or heard about them, but some are here merely because I like the sound of the title. George Borrow's *Lavengro* is there for both reasons—because of its name and because our professor told us to take it along on a walking trip. I did that once, but I found no time to read it, and my husband complained bitterly because it took up too much room in his pack. The only book to take on a walk is one small enough to go in a pocket. Still, I mean to read *Lavengro*. I like the sound of Flaubert's *Salammbô*, too. That's why you see it on the list."

* * *

"Do you know," Stasia confided, "lists like this always make me wonder where I have been all my life. I feel the same way over five-foot shelves and collections of famous works. Here are books that everybody—I mean everybody old and wise—says are an indispensable part of a liberal education, and here I am lagging along behind, digging into my own particular literary patch or gobbling down the new books as they come along."

"And I," said the Lady.

"I don't think I have even read *Pilgrim's Progress*," Stasia said as she watched the Lady tuck her list back in its hiding place.

"Oh, you have, of course."

"I can't remember ever doing it. You see, it is a book that one is always reading about. It's hard to tell whether I've really read it or not."

"At any rate, don't try to read it now," advised the Lady. "It's a book for childhood and for age. Some books you must read when you are young or you will never like them; other books you have to wait for until you grow to them; and a few are perennial—" The Lady broke off and thrust her hand behind *Pilgrim's Progress* again.

"What's the matter?" Stasia asked.

"Nothing, except that I just thought of another book that I want to read."

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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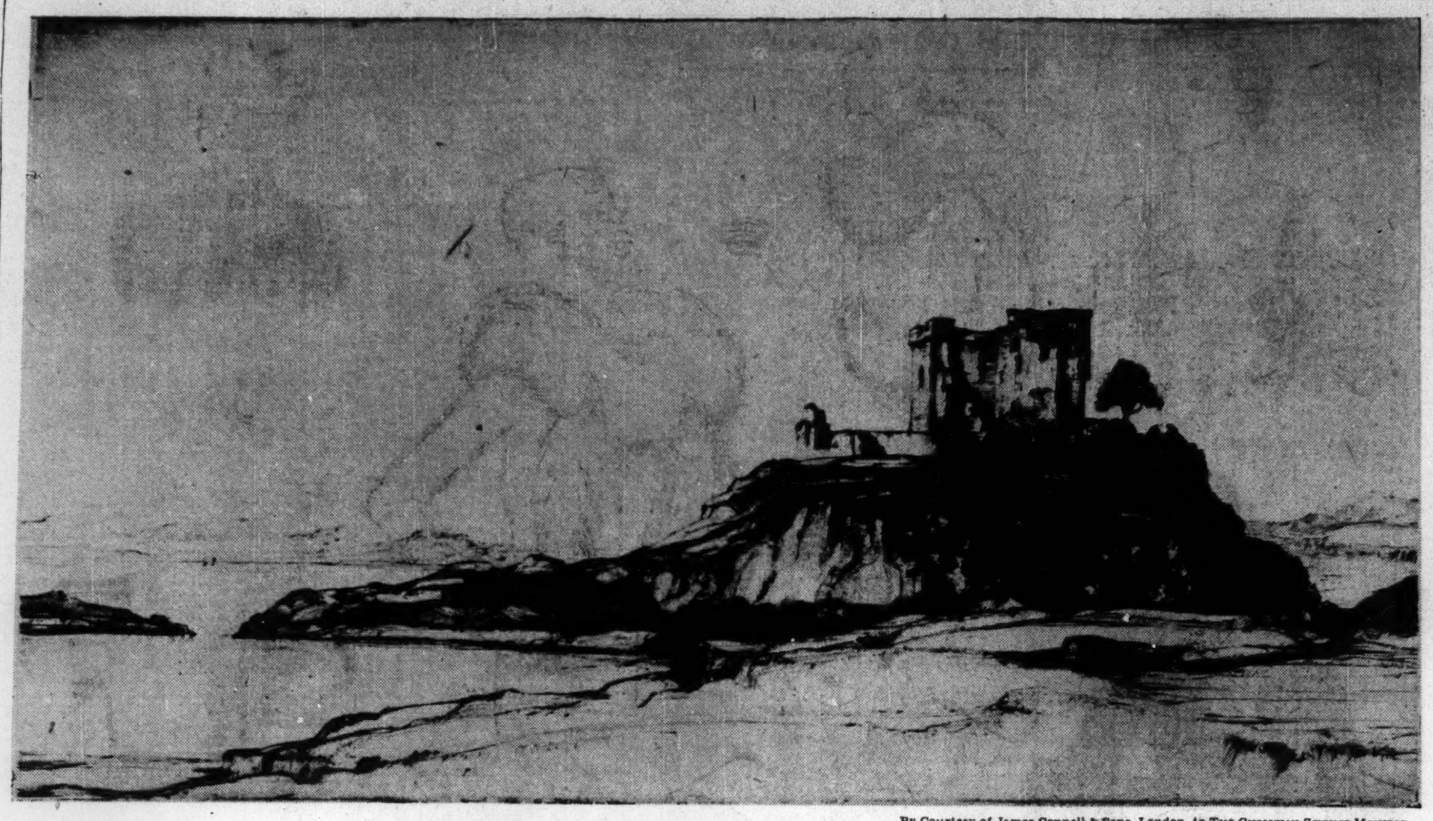

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West Highland Castle: From a Dry Point by Stanley Angus

MR. ANGUS is a romantic, working with the etcher's needle. While his West Highland Castle may not be an identifiable portrait of a particular ruin, it is still in the best Highland tradition. The bold position commanding a long arm of the sea, the distant hills, the still waters from which the castle ruin starts up are rendered with an emotional force that is authentic; although the artist is a Sassenach, not a Scot.

This young artist comes from Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he received his art training at the Armstrong College. His sound drawing may be attributed to his work as a draftsman in the office of a big shipbuilding firm—an invaluable training for an artist who chooses etching as his medium.

Mr. Angus, who is still in his twenties, gravitated to London two years ago; and his first etched plate, "Bamburgh Castle," was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year. His work shows strong evidence of the influence of the veteran Scottish etcher, Sir D. Y. Cameron.

Differing Standards

The river steamer turned her nose and floated easily down the broad waters of the Huangpu. The First Officer passed on to his duties. The cupolas and domes of Shanghai's banks and newspaper offices, the façades of her magnificent palaces of commerce faded into the distance. They looked like pieces of London or Berlin, New York or Paris, come to rest—a stately flock of egrets on that low-lying marshy portion of Chinese soil. But I scarcely saw them. I was a girl again and down in Wenchow, from which had come that steamer of no account. I was up amongst the homesteads whence those baskets of spring chickens had come: away from Wenchow city, up into the country by river-junk and then by foot and sedan-chair, to the quiet hills which would soon be flaming with azaleas from their summits to the crystal streams at their feet. I was a girl filling my arms with the delicate flowers. My father and mother were ahead, walking under the trees; happy with their Chinese friends and helpers, men who had faced much tribulation and to whom such company in such a place was delightful. I was nibbling doubtfully at a petal, at the insistence of a chair-bearer who assured me that an occasional azalea flower added flavour to the finest teas. Presently the chair-bearers had begun to call to each other, while they sought the best boughs of flowers for me, as is their engaging way with their foreign mistresses. Chattering, laughing at their own jokes, they were enjoying life while they could, simple hard-working bearers of many burdens. Then I discovered that one of them was addressing himself to me.

"Ku-nyie," he was reiterating. "Honoured young mistress!"

"What is it?" I queried, dimly aware that the word "pretty" had been flying between them, but connecting it with the azaleas.

"We were just chatting together, our words floating like duck-weed in a pond. But Ah Loa there, my mate, said he would be surprised if some of you foreigners did not think each other good-to-behold, pretty. He persists that this may be so. Will you think me lacking in correct manners if I ask you?"

I laughed.

"Some of us are pretty, we think; and others are not. Why? Don't you Chinese think any of us strangers from over the sea good-to-behold?"

Compassion was written on his honey-yellow face. He felt compunction at telling me the truth as he saw it.

"Well," he stammered, "not really pretty," shaking his head. "Very good and kind, as we know. But, then, nobody can help their looks, can they?"

"What is the matter with us, do you think?" I tormented him.

"Ah, yah!" he puzzled. There was so much wrong, he hardly knew how to begin. "To begin with, one rarely sees a foreign lady with a beautiful round moon face, as we call it: now does one? Your hair and eyes are every different shade of colour, rarely coal-black as eyes and hair ought to be. Also your noses are so big: they stand out so far from your faces. But do, pray, forgive me for putting things so plainly: still, you certainly asked me for the truth, did you not?" He was dismayed.

Mischief took me. The man must be taught a lesson.

"You encourage me to be bold also," I said with mock earnestness. "I too have often wondered: do any of you Chinese think each other pretty?"

He brightened. "Some of us are, and some of us——" he began. Then he saw the point and went into a shout of laughter that echoed across the valley and back. "I understand," he ended: and in every village we stopped at, he retailed this conversation to the assembled farmers, ending: "So it is possible, you will now perceive, that some of the foreigners may even be good-to-behold in their own strange way!"—LADY HOSIE, in "Portrait of a Chinese Lady." (London: Hodder & Stoughton. New York: Morrow.)

From a Train Window

Once, before dawn,
In the Mohawk valley,
Dots of light flashed
And floated off
Into the blackness,
Like sparks of flame
Blasted from the engine.
Then more and more,
Mile after mile,
Almost never ending—
Millions of fireflies,
Like tiny torches,
Dancing over swamp lands
In the night air.

JEAN M. SNYDER.

Bach's Humility

The unique thing about him is precisely the fact that he made no effort to win recognition for his greatest works, and did not summon the world to make acquaintance with them. Hence the kind of consecration that rests upon his works. We feel an unaffected charm in his cantatas such as we do not meet with in other art-works. The grey volumes of the old *Bachgeselischaft* speak a moving language. They discourse to us of something that will be imperishable simply because it is big and true, something that was written not in the hope of recognition but because it had to come out of him. Bach's Cantatas and Passions are not only children of the muse, but also children of leisure, in the honourable and profound sense that this word had in the old days, when it signified the hours of a man's life that he employed for himself and himself alone.

Bach himself was not conscious of the extraordinary greatness of his work. He was aware only of his admitted mastery of the organ and clavier and counterpoint. But he never dreamt that his works alone, not those of the men all round him, would remain visible to the coming generations. If it is one of the signs of the great creative artist, born before his time, that he waits for "his day," and wears himself out in the waiting, then was Bach neither great nor born before his time. No one was less conscious than he that his work was ahead of his epoch. In this respect he stands, perhaps, highest among all creative artists; his immense strength functioned without self-consciousness, like the forces of nature; and for this reason it is as cosmic and copious as these.

Nor did Bach reflect whether the Thomaners could perform his work properly, or whether the congregation understood them. He had put all his devotion into them, and God at any rate certainly understood them. The S. D. G. (*Soli Deo Gloria*, "to God alone be praise") and the J. J. (*Jesu juva*, "Help me, Jesus!") with which he garnishes his scores, are for him no formulas, but the Credo that runs through all his work. Music is an act of worship with Bach. His artistic activity and his personality are both based on his piety. If he is to be understood from any standpoint at all, it is from this. For him, art was religion, and so had no concern with the world or with worldly success. It was an end in itself. Bach includes religion in the definition of art in general. All great art, even secular, is in itself religious in his eyes; for him the tones do not perish, but ascend to God like praise too deep for utterance.

"Figured bass," he says in the rules and principles of accompaniment that he gave his pupils, "is the most perfect foundation of music. It is executed with both hands in such a manner that the left hand plays the notes that are written, while the right adds consonances and dissonances thereto, making an agreeable harmony for the glory of God and the justifiable gratification of the soul."—ALBERT SCHWEITZER, in "J. S. Bach." Translated by ERNEST NEWMAN. (Leipzig, Berlin, London, Brüssels: Breitkopf & Härtel. New York: Macmillan.)

Niesamolubna Ambicja i Prawdziwe Powodzenie

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje sie na tej stronie w języku angielskim.

CZY można mieć ambicję, natchnioną niesamolubnemi pobudkami, nie wyrzekając się swego powodzenia? Wiedza Chrześcijańska uczy, że taka droga jest zarówno możliwa, jak i wykonalna. Głosi ona także, że dla prawdziwego i trwałego powodzenia niesamolubna ambicja jest konieczna. Nadto Wiedza Chrześcijańska zakłada podstawy właściwego myślenia i działania w tym kierunku.

Kiedy wielki Nauczyciel, Chrystus Jezus, powiada "Szukajcie naprzód królestwa Bożego i sprawiedliwości jego, a to wszystko będzie wam przydane", to on wskazuje drogę ku niesamolubnej ambicji i towarzyszącym jej błogosławieństwom. Wiedza Chrześcijańska przyjmuje orzeczenia wielkiego Nauczyciela jako oświadczenia prawdy, oparte na zrozumieniu Pryncypjum boskiego i duchowego prawa, na Prawdzie, jako zawsze działającej i mogącej zadość uczynić wszelkim ludzkim potrzebom. Z tego duchowego punktu widzenia Wiedza Chrześcijańska rzuca nowe światło na słowa Mistrza. Szukać królestwa Bożego, znaczy zwrócić myśl ku Umysłowi boskiemu, ku nieskończonej inteligencji, ku królestwu sprawiedliwości, czyli ku boskiemu myśleniu właściwemu. Umysł wieczny a jego idee stanowią niezniszczalną rzeczywistość bytu, królestwo niebios, harmonję, która jest zawsze pod ręką. Przez drzwi duchowego zrozumienia, odemknięte przez Wiedzę Chrześcijańską, wszyscy mają równy dostęp do tego niebiańskiego królestwa. Nigdy nie jest zapóźno szukać go. Nikt nie jest za młody lub za stary, by je znaleźć. Niema tak wielkiej straty, ani porażki, ani też niepowodzenia, które mogłyby zagrodzić komuś drogę do niego.

Domniemanem przeciwieństwem nieskończonego Umysłu wiecznego jest tak zwany śmiertelny, cielesny, czyli zmysłowy umysł ze swym grzechem i chorobą, niedostatkiem i niedolą. W dzisiejszych czasach świat jest świadkiem braku zdolności śmiertelnego umysłu do rozwiązania pozornych zagadnień swego własnego tworu. W obrębie błądzącej, ograniczonej świadomości śmiertelnej z jej niestałemi wartościami materjalnych rzeczy, niepewnością osobistych dóbr i przelotnem szczęściem człowieka, ludzkość napróżno szukała uniwersalnego środka na nieprawości ciała. Ponieważ ten cielesny, tak zwany umysł, jest królestwo, rozdwojone samo w sobie, które "pustoszeje", jest on zupełnem przeciwieństwem Umysłu boskiego, Boga. Nierozważna ambicja samolubna,—błędne pojęcie tego umysłu, stara się osiągnąć swój cel za wszelką cenę, sądzi bowiem, że strata jednego może być zyskiem dla drugiego. Wiedza Chrześcijańska oświadcza, że takie powodzenie jest niestałe, niepewne i nierzeczywiste. W podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" "Wiedza a Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Św./Mary Baker Eddy pisze /str. 58/: "Niesamolubna ambicja, szlachetne pobudki życiowe i czystość,—te zespolone składniki myśli, stanowią indywidualnie i zbiorowo prawdziwą szczęśliwość, siłę i trwałość". Mnóstwo ludzi z radosną pewnością oznajmia, że badanie prawdy i jej zastosowanie, jak tego naucza ten podręcznik, dowiodły, że zaopatrzenie, bezpieczeństwo, pokój i szczęśliwość wypływają z jedynego a nieskończonego źródła wszelkiego dobra, których więc szukać i znajdować należy w królestwie niebieskiem Umysłu, Boga. Całe rzesze świadczyć mogą o fakcie, że gdy ktoś "szuka naprzód królestwa Bożego i sprawiedliwości jego", wszystko potrzebne przydane mu będzie. Niezmienne, niezniszczalne królestwo Umysłu boskiego zaiste jest skarbcem idei duchowych, które nieograniczenie mogą służyć. Temi ideami posługiwać się mogą wszyscy bezustannie i bez uszczerbku. Ponieważ właściwe idee nie są ludzkiemi wynalazkami, lecz przymiotami Umysłu, Boga, to one odzwierciedlają Pryncypjum wszechwiedzące i wszechmocne, a duchowe prawo podtrzymuje je. Zatem posługiwać się niemi w swych sprawach, znaczy poddać się rządom Pryncypjum a jego prawu, wywołując tem samem i zapewniając sobie prawdziwe powodzenie.

Apostoł Paweł powiada: "Przemieńcie się przez odnowienie umysłu swego". To przemienienie myśli przez zamianę materjalnej podstawy na duchową jest rzeczywistym celem Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej i naturalnym skutkiem rozwijającej się znajomości Boga i Jego idei boskich. Uduchowienie myśli ujawnia rzeczywistą tożsamość człowieka jako obrazu i podobieństwa Bożego. Tożsamość człowieka, jako obrazu i podobieństwa Bożego, odzwierciedla dobro nieskończone. Rozumienie tego faktu naukowego wprowadza w ludzkie doświadczenie ujawnienie zaopatrzenia, opieki, pocieszenia i pomyślności.

Jakże więc jasna jest droga do powodzenia! Jakże nie samolubna jest ambicja, służąca do osiągnięcia go! Najwidoczniej nie dostępujemy prawdziwego wzbogacenia się ani przez straty i uchybienia innych, ani przez obojętność na powodzenie naszych bliźnich. Jest ono owocem jasnej stateczne realizacji jedności człowieka z Bogiem a Jego ideami. W tem boskiem braterstwie każdy może dążyć do szerszego pojęcia o Bogu a człowieku i, bez obawy straty czy niepowodzenia, uczynić zeń swe najdroższe zadanie, wiedząc stale, że Bóg wszystkich obdarza Swemi darami, ideami Swemi bezstronnie i obficie. W tem braterstwie boskiem wszyscy wzbogacają się, a nikt nie może być niczego pozbawiony. To wzniosłe poszukiwanie jest dozwolonem powodzeniem, bo jest pod władzą opiekuńczą nieomylnej mądrości, Miłości. Jako dowód, że taka jest wola Ojca, aby wszyscy cieszyli się błogosławieństwami prawdziwego powodzenia, mamy zapewnienie tego, kto rzekł: "Upodobało się Ojcu waszemu dać wam królestwo".

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Unselfish Ambition and True Success

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IS IT possible to entertain ambition which is animated by unselfish motives without sacrificing one's success? Christian Science teaches that such a course is both possible and practical. It even declares that unselfish ambition is indispensable to true and lasting success. Furthermore, it furnishes the basis for right thinking and acting in this direction.

When the great Teacher, Christ Jesus, said, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you," he pointed the way to unselfish ambition and its attendant blessings. Christian Science accepts the pronouncements of the great Teacher as statements of the truth based on the understanding of divine Principle and spiritual law, on Truth as ever operative and available to meet the needs of humanity. From this spiritual standpoint, Christian Science sheds new light on the Master's words. To seek the kingdom of God is to turn thought toward divine Mind, infinite intelligence, the realm of righteousness or divinely right thinking. The eternal Mind and its ideas constitute the indestructible reality of being, the kingdom of heaven, harmony, which is ever at hand. Through the door of spiritual understanding, which Christian Science has unlocked, all have equal access to this heavenly kingdom. It is never too late to seek it. There are none too young or too old to find it. There is no loss, no defeat, no failure so great that it can debar one from entering therein.

The supposititious opposite of infinite, eternal Mind is the so-called mortal, carnal, or fleshly mind, with its sin and sickness, want and woe. Today the world is witnessing the inability of mortal mind to solve the seeming problems of its own creating. Within erring, finite, mortal consciousness, with its unstable values of material things, insecurity of personal possessions, and ephemeral human happiness, mankind has vainly searched for a panacea for the ills of the flesh. Being the very antipode of divine Mind, God, this carnal so-called mind is a kingdom divided against itself, which is "brought to desolation." Headlong selfish ambition—an erroneous concept of this mind—attempts to achieve its goal at any cost, assuming that one's loss can be another's gain. Such success Christian Science declares to be unstable, insecure, and unreal.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 58), "Unselfish ambition, noble life-motives, and purity,—these constituents of thought, mingling, constitute individually and collectively true happiness, strength, and permanence." A great multitude of people are proclaiming, with joyous assurance, that they have learned through the study and application of the truth taught in that textbook that supply, security, peace, and happiness emanate from the one and infinite source of all good, and must therefore be sought and found in the heavenly kingdom of God, Mind. In our day there is a veritable throng of witnesses to the fact that as one seeks "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness," all needful things are added unto him. The immutable, indestructible kingdom of divine Mind is, indeed, the treasure-house of spiritual ideas, which may be utilized in unlimited measure. These ideas may be employed without stint or diminution and shared by all. Because right ideas are not human inventions, but qualities of Mind, God, they reflect omniscient and omnipotent Principle, and are supported by spiritual law. Therefore, to employ them in one's relationships is to place oneself under the government of Principle and its law, thereby inviting and insuring true success.

The Apostle Paul said, "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." This transformation of thought from a material to a spiritual basis is the real purpose of Christian Science and is the natural effect of unfolding acquaintance with God and His divine ideas. Through spiritualization of thought, man's real identity as the child of God comes to light. The identity of man as the image and likeness of God, reflects infinite good. The realization of this scientific fact brings into human experience the manifestation of provision, protection, comfort, and well-being.

How plain, then, is the way to success! How unselfish the ambition to achieve it! Obviously, not from the losses and failures of others, nor by indifference to the welfare of our fellow men, does true enrichment come. It is the fruit of clear, steadfast realization of man's unity with God and His ideas. In this divine brotherhood each may strive for a larger concept of God and man, and without fear of loss or failure make this his most cherished pursuit, knowing constantly that God bestows His gifts, His ideas, impartially and abundantly upon all. In this divine brotherhood all are enriched, but none depleted. This supreme quest is vouchsafed success, for it is under the guardianship of Love's unerring wisdom. That it is the Father's will that all shall enjoy the blessings of true success, we have the assurance of him who said, "It is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

Everything Depends Upon Contrast

To obtain the greatest amount of enjoyment out of most things in this world, contrast is necessary. A colour is only seen in its full glory when displayed with some other colour. Everything depends on light and shade, in other words, contrast. Thus, when one has endured the murky grey skies of English winter, with but faint and occasional glimpses of a pale heatless sun, and seen the dreary colourless waters that lap our shores, the first sight of Corsica—forty short hours later—fills the soul with joy. Especially if on arriving at Ajaccio the morning be as clear as it usually is.

In the distance the snow-covered Monte d'Oro, whose peak rises to a height of nearly eight thousand feet, makes a wonderful background for one of the most beautiful bays in the world. On the right purple-coloured mountains of an infinite range of tones cut the glowing morning sky with endless sharp-edged rugged peaks. Further to the left the red-hued mountain of Gozzi becomes a mass of copper, burnished by the golden rays of the sun and made even more brilliant by the deep violet shadows of the clearly defined ravines. Still further to the left, some two thousand, four hundred feet high, is the Pte. de Pozzo de Borgo and its twin peak Pte. de Lisa, lit by the rising sun and forming a mighty background to the town of Ajaccio with its tall buildings, pale yellow and blue, with red-tiled roofs and sun-bleached green and grey window-shutters, all rising high above the palm-bordered quay in front of which are moored the small brightly painted fishing boats whose greens and yellows, blues and reds are reflected with the lighter tones of the buildings in a riot of glittering colours. The water is crystal-clear, opalescent in the morning, or dazzling blue, purple and emerald-green if the breeze is blowing. After the sombre grey of English winter, beautiful perhaps in its own sad way, is it to be wondered that one is filled with the very joy of living, as all this happy colourful view spreads itself before our astonished eyes? The contrast makes the enjoyment all the keener.—MAJ. A. RADCLYFFE DUGMORE, in "Corsica the Beautiful." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Peking

Slow Time walks your sun-drenched streets
Clad in a silken gown,
Watching the passing of the days
With almond eyes cast down.

Slow Time climbs your vine-draped walls
Built by the Tartar hordes
To glance across the dusty plains
Toward the tombs of Tartar lords

Slow Time sits on your Dragon throne,
Under your roofs of gold,
Wondering what glory the New Day brings
To eclipse the days of old.

—JEANNETTE SPEIDEN, in *The Christian Century*.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Advances Accompanied By Drop in Dollar

Strength Shown by Most of Rails—Specialty Group Higher

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—The stock market forged ahead today to the accompaniment of another sharp slump of the dollar in foreign exchange markets and erratic movements of grains.

The British pound sterling spurted around 10 cents to another post-gold standard peak, and French francs got up above the cent level.

Wheat lost most of its spectacular gains of yesterday in early trading, but retrieved a large part of the loss after the first realizing rush. Corn, oats and rye followed wheat.

Cotton was somewhat uneasy at times, but it, too, showed reviving tendencies.

Bonds were a trifle irregular.

The specialty shares were again the feature of stock transactions. Owens-Illinois glass led the group with a gain of some 10 points, U. S. Industrial Alcohol was up about 6, and advances of 1 to around 3 points were recorded by National Distillers, Crown, American Commercial Alcohol and Liquid Carbonic.

Strength was shown by most of the rails, gainers in this division of 1 to 2 or more including Lackawanna, Delaware & Hudson, New York Central and Pennsylvania.

Among the specialties American Ice and Celanese gained about 5 each. Such issues as American Telephone, United States Steel, Allied Chemicalan d American Can were up fractionally to about a point.

Early general advances of fractions to more than 2 points were largely erased under late realizing, although specialties retained a portion of gains that ranged from 2 to more than 5 points. Late losses of 1 to 2 points were shown in Case, Allied Chemical, and du Pont. Owens-Illinois halved a runup of around 12 points. Celanese and Standard Brands were higher.

Transfers approximated 5,500,000 shares.

Rails Look Better

Followers of rail shares were distinctly cheered by the sharp improvement of carloadings of several leading roads. The fact that New York Central's freight traffic was some 31 per cent ahead of last year was considered a highly important dictator of rising revenues generally.

The Pennsylvania's traffic last week was the best since 1931. Carloadings of Norfolk & Western in the same week exceeded those of the 1932 week by some 7000.

Bond Trend Irregular

Demand for bonds was somewhat more selective today, and with realizing sales a factor in secondary groups, the price trend was highly irregular.

A few semispeculative rails pushed ahead to new high levels, but most of the recent leaders appeared to be meeting resistance in spite of another budget of extremely favorable carloading and earnings reports. Some loans of the Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific and Allegheny Corporation pulled ahead fractionally.

Utility bonds of both prime and secondary ratings displayed firmness, although no fresh buying movement of importance appeared to have been stimulated by the further sharp increase in electric power output as reported for last week.

There was a fair amount of trading interest in copper, oil and miscellaneous issues within the industrial group. American Smelting & Refining 5s gained about a point on a good turnover. Texas Corporation 5s were also active at a point gain. Warner Bros. 6s eased about as much.

The U. S. Government division continued a relatively inactive spot, with prices off slightly from the previous day. Foreign loans were also rather quiet, with prices mixed. Some Belgium and German issues were inclined to heaviness. French 7½s climbed a major fraction.

Railway Earnings

Atlantic Coast Line

	1933	1932
May gross	$2,640,997	$3,287,038
Net op inc	505,164	*225,118
5 mos gross	18,694,962	20,063,568
Net op inc	2,987,326	1,338,361

*Deficit.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy

	1933	1932
May gross	$6,388,348	$6,175,493
Net op inc	986,4436	162,214
Surp aft chgs	323,097	*467,531
5 mos gross	27,299,440	33,988,528
Net op inc	1,817,032	3,959,985
Surp af chgs	*1,498,367	601,726

*Deficit.

Canadian National Railways
(Entire System)

	1933	1932
May gross	$12,260,416	$13,189,523
Net aft exps	193,206	431,030
5 mos gross	53,948,849	66,374,778
Loss aft exps	3,964,877	115,545

Denver & Rio Grande Western

	1933	1932
May gross	$1,304,093	01,222,454
Net op inc	215,414	*4,584
Deft aft chgs	5,682,862	6,437,955
Net op inc	385,318	151,502
Def aft chgs	1,868,050	2,036,062

*Deficit.

Atchison

	1933	1932
May gross	$9,684,146	$9,956,356
Net op inc	859,839	58,660
5 mos gross	43,252,383	53,367,559
Net op def	599,017	*2,330,908

*Income.

Baltimore & Ohio

	1933	1932
May gross	$9,892,546	$10,166,800
Net op inc	2,252,817	1,288,197
5 mos gross	45,037,838	55,205,326
Net op inc	7,543,436	6,909,778

Northern Pacific

	1933	1932
May gross	$4,004,842	$3,770,987
Net oper income	285,444	*61,299
Five mos' gross	18,744,811	18,088,038
Net oper income	1,761,973	1,541,924

†Deficit.

Wabash

	1933	1932
May gross	$3,171,839	$3,244,228
Net oper income	311,389	70,258
Five mos' gross	13,890,366	16,185,296
Net oper def	243,524	506,436

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha

	1933	1932
May gross		
Net oper income	$1,291,754	$1,169,044
Five mos' gross	209,578	*129,723
Net oper def	5,026,579	5,963,614
	132,384	444,010

*Deficit.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 Range High / Low; Div. In $; Sales; High; Low; Last June 28; Last June 27

—D—

8	1½	Debenhams	150	3	3	3	
80¾	37¾	Del & Hudson	9400	81	77¼	78½	78
37⅛	17¼	Del Lack & W	39500	38⅞	38	37¾	38¾
25	8	Detroit Edison	700	26¾	26	26¾	26¾
28¾	4	Diamond Match	700	28¾	28¾	28¾	28
34¾	12	Diamond M pf	400	34	33½	33½	34
21¼	1	Dome Mines	14300	22	20¾	21	21
18	10¼ 1.20	Dominion Stores	1700	18½	18½	18½	18½
16	10¼ .75	Douglas A	1400	21	20¼	20½	21
10¾	2¼	Dresser B	16300	16½	15⅝	15⅝	16
83½	22¼	du Pont de Nem	400	94	93	94	94
112¾	27¾	du Pont deb	61700	80¾	77¾	77¾	80¾
27⅛	9¼	Duplan Silk	100	113¼	112¼	113½	113½
			4100	27¾	26	27¾	26¾

—E—

7¾	1⅜	Eastern Roll Mill	200	6½	6½	6½	
85	3	Eastman Kodak	3700	85	80½	81	80¼
75	5¼	Eaton Axle & Sp	8900	14¾	13¾	14	13¾
6¾		Eitingon Schild	5600	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3¾
26⅜	10	Elec Auto-Lite	1700	19⅜	18	18	20
6¾	1	Elec Boat	27500	24¾	23	24	24
3¼	1	Elec & Mus Ind	7100	3¾	3½	4⅛	3⅝
13⅝	2¼	Elec Pow & Lt	3000	3¼	2⅞	3	3
32⅝	6¼	Elec Pow & L pf	18200	13⅛	13¼	13¾	13
	2	El Pw&L 6%pf	1700	29¾	28¼	28¾	29½
50	21	Elec Sto Battery	1900	28¼	24¾	24¾	25½
4		Elk Horn Coal	1900	48	46¾	47	46
81	26	Endicott Johnson	700	2¼	2	2	2¾
117	107	Endicott John pf	200	58¼	58	58	59
47	15½	Engineers P S pf	200	112	112	112	
49½	15	Engineers P S ww	100	40½	37½	41	
13¾	6¼	Equitable Off Bg	900	16¼	15¾	16	15¾
20¾	3¾	Erie RR	7600	15¾	14¾	15½	15
14¼	2½	Erie RR 1pf	7800	31½	30¾	30¾	30¾
6¾	⅞	Erie RR 2pf	3700	14¾	14¼	14¼	14½
		Eureka Vacuum	10300	17	16¾	16¾	17
		Evans Products	3600	7⅛	5	7¼	6⅞

—F—

42	10	Fairbanks M pf	10	35	35	35	35½
10	¾	Fashion Park	1800	2	¾	1⅝	2⅛
3		Fashion Park pf	690	6¾	4	4¾	6½
56½	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	100	2	2	2	2
9⅞	¾	Fed Motor Tr	1900	56½	56½	56½	56½
6¾	¾	Fed Screw W	100	3¾	6¾	9	8¼
13¾	¾	Fed Water Serv	700	5¼	3¾	4	5
10¼ 1.20		Fidelity Phil F in	900	5	5	5	5½
5	.60	Fifth Ave Bus	2900	30	29½	29¾	30
25¾	3¼ .40	Firestone T & R	500	8	6½	7½	8
75	42	Firstn T&R pf A	5200	24¾	23¾	23¾	24
68¾	43 2½	First Nat Stores	400	72¾	72¼	72¼	73½
19	2½	Follansbee B	3100	68¾	67	67	67¾
21	6½	Food Mach	500	17	16	16	17¼
19¾	4½	Foster-Wheeler	200	13¼	13½	13½	13½
62¾	32½	Foster-Wheel pf	2100	18	16¾	17¼	17¾
28¼	12¾ 1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	50	65	65	65	65
12¾	2	Foundation	200	24½	24	24½	24½
4¾	¾	Fox Film A	400	17½	16½	16½	16½
40½	16¾ 2	Freeport Texas	3800	37	36¾	36¾	37

—G—

4	1	Gabriel Snub A	2000	4¾	4½	4½	4½
12	6½	Gamewell	6000	18	16	16	16½
80	42	GenAm Inv	8000	10¾	10¼	10½	10¾
12	6	Gen Am In pf ww	500	78	78	78	78
33¾	13¾ 1	Gen Am Tnk Car	7500	38½	37½	37½	38¼
21¾	4¾	Gen Asphalt	8000	21½	20¾	21	21
20¾	3	Gen Baking	7000	19	18½	18¾	19
11¾	1¼	Gen Bronze	1000	19	18½	18¾	19
46	6½	Gen Cable	2500	9¾	8¾	8¾	9¼
15¾	10½ .40	Gen Cable pf	500	31¾	31	31	31
18	10¼ .80	Gen Elec Sp	50000	24¾	23¾	24	24¼
38½	21 1.60	Gen Foods	300	12	12	12	12
83½	35¾ 3	Gen Gas & E A	6500	38¼	37	37¼	37¾
30¾	10 1	Gen Mills	3000	2	2	2	2
90	65½ 5	Gen Motors	3000	71	65½	65½	66¾
17	3¼	Gen Mot 5% pf	185400	30¼	29¾	29¾	30¼
81¾	6	Gen Out Ad	300	69	89	89	89
		Gen Print Ink	10	14½	14½	14½	15
40¾	13¼ 1	Gen Pub Service	3800	60	60	60	60
18¾	2½	Gen Ry Signal	4000	40¾	39	39½	39
21¾	1	Gen Realty	8500	4½	3¾	3¾	4¼
20¼	4¾ 1	Gen Refractories	3000	16¾	17¾	18	18
		Gen Refract cts	200	18	18	18	18
75	47¾ 5	Gillette Saf Raz	3000	15½	14¾	15	15
7¾	3¼	Gillette S R pf	800	58½	54	58½	56
31½	8¼	Gimbel Bros	8500	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
13¾	3¾	Gimbel Bros pf	700	30	30	30	31¾
	7	Glidden	3800	16½	15¾	16¼	16¼
13	3	Glidden pf	500	82	82	82	82
17¾	3	Gobel (Adolf)	7000	10¼	9¾	10¼	9¾
63	9¼	Gold Dust	9000	15¾	15¾	15¾	16¼
80½	27½ 2	Goodrich	300	48	48	48	
17½	7¾	Goodrich pf	2000	37¾	36¼	36¾	37¼
43¾	1	Goodyear	20000	80¼	80½	80½	81
15¾	3¾	Goodyear 1pf	2000	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¾
34¾	3¾	Gotham Silk Hos	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
32½	22½	Graham Paige	46800	4¾	3¾	4¼	4¼
25¼	4¾	Granby	1000	13¼	12¼	12¾	13
25¼	15¾ 1	Grand Union	5800	10	9¾	10	10
14¾	4¾	Grant(WT)	500	33½	33½	33½	
14¾	5½	Great Nor pf	1500	35	34½	35	34¾
106	72½ 7	Great Nor Ore	20000	24¾	24	24¼	24¾
		Great West Sug	40000	30	29	29½	29¾
3¾	7	Great W Sug pf	100	105	103	103	106
20¼	1¼	Grigsby-Grunow	500	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
20½	2½	Guantanamo Sug	1000	10¼	9	3¼	3¼
22	6¾	Gulf Mobile & N	1000	10¼	9	3¼	3¼
		Gulf Mobile pf	1500	19¾	17	10¾	
		Gulf States Steel	500	32	29¾	30½	30

—H—

6	1½	Hahn Dept2Sto	6000	5¼	4¾	4¾	5¼
8½	2½	Hall Printing	300	7	6¾	6¾	7
7	6½	Hanna (MA) pf	110	79	76	76	79
3¾	1¼	Harbison Walker	500	21¾	20½	21¼	21
3¾	¾	Hartman Corp A	4000	1¾	¾	¾	1
51½	15	Hartman Corp B	8500	1¾	¾	¾	1¼
85	11½	Hayes Body	500	2¼	1¾	1¾	1¾
58	35½	Hercules Powder	500	51¼	47½	51½	48¾
65	64¾	Hercules Powd pf	100	103½	103½	103½	104
10½	3	Hershey Choc pf	400	56½	55¼	55¾	55¾
250	145	Holland Furnace	1200	95¾	83	83	83¾
6¾	1	Homestake Min	800	225	220	221	220
51¼	43¾ 4.20	Houcaille Her A	3400	12¾	12¼	12¼	13
6¾	1¾	Houcaille Her B	400	12¾	12¼	12¼	13
67¾	5 .40	Household Fin pf	500	50	49¾	50	50
25¾	5½	Houston Oil new	4000	33¼	32¼	32½	33¾
9	1¼	Howe Sound	6800	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
13¼	2	Hudson & Man	700	23	22	22½	23
12¼	5	Hud Man pf	300	15¼	15¼	15¼	16¼
1¾		Hudson Motor	8500	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
		Hupp Motors	6800	6½	6	6	6½

—I—

33¼	8½	Ill Central	14800	33¼	31½	32¾	32
43	16	Ill Central pf	500	41¾	39½	41	40¾
20	4½	Ill Central 1in	40	50	50	50	
73	24	Indian Motor	3500	1¾	¾	¾	1½
42¼	19¼ 1½	Indus Rayon	28000	15	15	15	15
9½	2	Ingersoll-Rand	2500	71	69½	70	70
4½	.15	Inland Steel	2000	42	41½	42	42
3¾	1¼	Inspiration Cop	1000	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
10½	4¼	Insuranshare Del	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
3¾	1	Insuranshare Md	400	3¼	3	3¼	3¾
2¼	1	Interboro Rap T	600	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
5	1¼	Intercon Rub	300	2½	2½	2½	2¾
136	75¾	Interlake Iron	200	18	18	18	18
5	.90	Int Agr Corp	600	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
13¾	6½	Int Agr pf	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
1¾	.60	Int Business M	200	137	134	135	135½
20¾	5½	Int Carriers	1000	18	18	18	18
11¼	6½	Int Cement	2000	41¾	39¾	39¾	41¾
6¾	1¼	Int Harvester	7500	34¾	33¾	34½	34¾
17	2½	Int Hydroelec	30000	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
18¾	6¾	Int Merc Marine	1500	9¾	9	9	9¾
17	2½	Int Nickel	58800	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¾
3¾	¼	Int Paper 7%	20	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
3¾	¼	Int Pap&Pow B	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
17	2	Int Pap&Pow C	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¾
		Int Pap&P pf	600	14¾	14	14	14
6½	1¼	Int Rys Cen Am	20	6	6	6	
15	4¼	Int Rys C A pf	200	14	14	14	14
27½	13¾ 1½	Int Salt	1500	24	23¾	24	24
37	9¾	Int Silver	600	32½	32	32½	33¾
24¾	2	Int Shoe	2000	12	12	12	12
7	1¼	Int Tel & Tel	48800	19¼	17¾	18¾	18¾
11¾	1¾	Interstate Dept S	700	77	77	77	
30	11	Interstate Pow	300	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
		Island Crk Coal	800	29½	28¾	29½	28½

—J—

43	23	Jewel Tea	400	41	40	40	40½
54¼	12¼	Johns Manville	9500	52¾	50	50½	52
98	42	Johns Man pf	500	96	95½	96	95½
81¾	35	Jones & L'lin pf	40	79	78	78	80

—K—

21	6½	Kan C South	800	18	18	18	18
30¼	12	Kan C South pf	600	25¾	25	25¾	25¼
9¾	2¾	Kaufmann D St	500	7½	7½	7½	7¾
17¾	6¾	Kayser (J) & Co	17500	17⅛	17	17	17⅛
5½		Kelly-Springfield	2000		3¾	3¾	4
12¼	3½	Kelly-Sp 6%	400	24	24	24	24
8	2	Kelsey Hwy A	2100	26	25¾	25¾	25¾
22	7¾	Kennecott Corp	200	7¾	7½	7½	8
18½	5¾	Kimberly Clark	30500	20½	19¾	19¾	20½
6¼	1	Kinney & Co	800	18½	18½	18½	18½
15¾	5½	Kresge	16200	15¾	15¼	15¾	15¾
7¾	1	Kresge Dept S	450	7¾	14¾	14¾	15¾
43	27	Kress Co	500	41½	40½	40½	41½
32¾	14½ 1	Kroger Groc & B	6800	31¾	30¾	31¼	31

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10½	3	Lane Bryant	290	10½	8	8¼	9
11	3¾	Lee Rubber	800	8½	8	8	9¼
27	5 ⅞	Lehigh Port Cem	1000	24¾	24	24	24
34	3½	Lehigh P Cem pf	100	89	89	89	
12	2½	Lehigh Val Coal	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
21¾	8½	Lehigh V Coal pf	200	9¾	9½	9½	10½
73	37½ 2.40	Lehigh Val RR	19000	21¾	19¾	20¼	20½
32	4¾	Lehman Corp	700	73	72	72¼	73
21½	13 1½	Libbey-Owens-F	131400	32	30¾	30¾	30¾
10		Lily Tulip Cup	1000	10¾	10	10	10¾
41¾	10½	Lima Loco Wks	2700	27¾	27	27	27¾
24¼	8½ 1	Liquid Carbonic	39700	41¾	37¾	38¼	38¼
13¾	1	Loew's Inc	17700	24½	23¾	23¾	24¾
3¾		Loft Inc	3000	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
40½	4	Long Bell Lum A	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
5½		Loose-Wiles Bisc	6400	40¾	39¾	40¾	39½
8	3	Louisville G&E A	400	23	21¾	21¾	23
44¾	16¾ 1.50	Louisville & N	3000	57¾	51¾	54½	53
88½	68 5	Louisiana OR pf	10	18	18	18	18
101¾	80 6	Louisiana OR	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
93¼	89½ 6	Ludlum Steel	3700	18	17	17	17½
61¾	18 3						

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33	2	McCall Corp	1400	37	36¼	36¾	36¼
3		McCrory Stores	400	3½	3	3	3
21	2½	McCrory B	200	3¼	3	3	3
		McCrory pf	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
4		McGraw-Hill	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
		McIntyre-Porcu	7100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
4		McKesport Tin	1800	87	84	84½	86
		McLellan Stores	3700	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
		McLellan Sto pf	100	14	14	14	15
		Mack Trucks	10300	41¾	41¾	42	42
		Macy (RH) & Co	3700	60½	58¾	60	60½
		Madison Sq Gar	400	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
		Magma Copper	3700	6¼	6	6	6¾
		Mallinson	1400	15¾	15½	15¾	16
		Manati Sug pf	50	14	14	14	14
		Man Elv sug	600	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
		Maraca'bo Oil	3400	14¾	14	14	14
		MarineMid	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
		Marlin Rockwell	7100	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
		Marshall Field	31700	18¼	17¾	17½	17¾
		Mathieson Alkali	13000	32¾	32¾	32¾	33¼
		May Dept Stores	1700	39¾	38¾	38¾	39
		Maytag	4000	20¼	19¾	20	20
		Mead Johnson	100	53	53	53	53
		Mengel Co	1800	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¾
		Miami Copper	1400	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
		Mid-Cont Pet	9000	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
		Midland Steel	1700	16¼	15¾	15¾	15¾
		Min Honeywell	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
		Min Moline	13800	4¾	3¾	4	4
		Min Moline pf	700	33	33	33	34
		Min & St L	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
		Min SP & SSM	100	3	3	3	3
		Min SP&SSM ll	20	2½	2½	2½	2½
		Mo Kan & Tex	7000	15	14¾	15¼	15
		Mo K&T pf	3900	31¾	30	31½	30¾
		Mo Pacific	2000	5¾	5¼	5¾	5¾
		Mo Pacific pf	3000	8¾	8¼	8¾	8¾
		Mohawk Carpet	3000	17¾	16¾	17¾	17¾
		Monsanto Chem	3600	58½	57¾	58½	58½
		Morrell & Co	200	51½	51½	51½	51½
		Montgom Ward	104700	26¾	24¾	24¾	25¾
		Mother Lode	100	1	1	1	1
		Moto Met Gauge	1700	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
		Motor Products	6000	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
		Motor Wheel	1900	32½	30¾	32	32
		Mullins Mfg	1700	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
		Munsingwear	400	18½	17¾	17¾	18¼
		Murray Body	7900	7¾	9¼	9¾	9¾
		Motor Met G trs	4000	½	½	½	½
		Myers & Bro	100	18	18	18	18

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48	13	Nash Chat StL	278	43¾	41	43	43½
23¾	11¾	Nash Motors	31700	22	20¾	21	22
8¾	1¼	Nat Acme	1000	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
8¾	1¼	Nat Bel H pf	400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
60¾	31½ 2.80	Nat Biscuit	8900	69¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
138¾	118 7	Nat Biscuit pf	300	138	138	138	137½
21½	8½	Nat Cash Reg	19700	31½	28¾	30	29¾
23½	10½ 1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	31700	23¾	22	23	23
2¼	¼	Nat Dept Stores	1000	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
10	¼	Nat Dept S pf	100	2¾	2½	2½	2½
120	43¼ 5	Nat Lead	170	9	7¾	7¾	8
30¾	6¼ 1	Nat Pow & Lt	9700	18¼	17¼	18	17¾
3½	¾	Nat Rys Mex 1pf	270	2½	1½	1½	2
1¾	¾	Nat Rys Mex 2pf	3900	¾	¾	¾	¾
54½	15 1	Nat Steel	19700	53¾	51¾	51¾	53¾
38¾	4	Nat Supply	2700	24¾	23¾	24¾	24¾
8½	1¾	Nat Surety	1400	47¾	46¾	47	47
21½	6½ .60	Nat Tea	3000	20½	19¾	19¾	20
12½	1¾	Neisner Bros	3000	11	11	11	11
6	6¼	Newport Indus					
20	4¾	NY Air Brake	7000	30	28¾	29	29
43¼	14	NY Central	71000	43¼	40¼	41¾	41¾
20	2½	NY Chi & StL	8700	30	18¾	18½	17¾
25½	2¾	NY C & StL pf	10700	25¾	23	23	23¾
24¾	8	NY Dock	80	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
158¾	100 5	NY Dock pf	80	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
		NY & Harlem	30	148	148	148	147
27½	11¾	NY NH & H	1400	13¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
48½	18	NY NH & H pf	300	46	45	46	46
14¾	7¾	NY Ont & W	100	13½	12¾	12¾	12¾
17¾	1¾ .40	NY Rys pf	500	1½	1½	1½	1½
32½	17¾ .50b	NY Shipbldg	4000	15¾	14¾	14¾	15¾
161	111½ 8	Noranda M	3900	29¾	28¾	28¾	29
83½	74 4	Norfolk & South	200	2	2	2	2
36¾	15¼ .80	Norfolk & W pf	1400	161	157½	161	158
46	32 3	North American	10	77	77	77	
		North American	31900	38¾	32	32¾	32¾
74½	48 6	No Am Aviation	100	43¾	43¾	43¾	44
25⅝	9⅝	No Am Edison pf	100	75	75	75	75
3⅞	1¼	Northern Pacific	31700	28¾	23¾	24	24
		Norwalk Tire	700	3½	3¾	3½	3¾

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		Ohio Oil	21900	16¼	15½	15½	15⅝
16¼	4¾	Oli

Financial: News and Comment

Strong Market For Wool Still Quite Evident

Buyers Not So Keen as Last Week—Problem of Taxes Involved

A strong market continues for wool, although mill buyers are not exhibiting quite the same keenness for wool that they were showing only a week or two ago.

There is some disposition to attempt to gauge the extra cost which the Administration's program for manufacturers in all lines will require in the form of taxes to be paid the Government and to be handed on to the consumer.

No one feels in a position to say just the amount which will be necessary to meet these extra taxes and the extra processing tax which also will be involved through the necessity of cutting down night shifts, in order to spread out the work.

Even though the total amount of wages to be paid may be no more, it is clear that a plant which is running on two or possibly three shifts in 24 hours carries a lower overhead cost than a plant which is operating only eight out of 24 hours daily.

Consider Buying Power

Then, too, there is the problem of how the consuming public will respond to the higher prices which must of necessity be charged for wool clothing. The answer to this problem will hardly be known until the autumn, when the higher priced goods commence to come on the market in the form of clothing. This answer will depend upon the collateral problem of how far the new program has been effectual in increasing purchasing power by increasing income.

Already there is reluctance on the part of manufacturers, including spinners and topmakers, in committing themselves any further ahead than August and then only with provisos in their contracts against loss from the new program under the Industrial Recovery Act.

Most of the combers are now asking 97 and 98 cents for their good fine tops in oil and have sold strictly staple tops of fine quality in oil at 99 cents. These prices are not much more than proportionate to the current cost of the raw wool. The advanced asking prices, however, indicate the disposition of members of the trade to protect themselves as much as possible.

Business done during the last seven days has not been so heavy as previously, although this is not strange in view of the fact that the mills are so well covered against their contract needs in wool. There is still, however, demand for wool of fair proportions, and the manufacturers are ready to pay the price for such wools as they actually need. Meanwhile deliveries are being rushed as rapidly as possible.

Premium on Medium Wools

Medium wools are commanding some premium, owing to the relative scarcity of these wools. The finer qualities comprise the bulk of the business being done.

There is very little fine and fine medium territory wool available for less than 70 cents, and that would be very ordinary short stapled wool Half-blood territory wools of the best type are quotable at 70 and 72 cents, clean basis.

Wools suited to the requirements of the woolen mills have become fairly well cleared from the market.

Noils and wastes of all sorts are in very good demand. Fine white domestic noils have commanded 50 cents without difficulty.

In the West, the wools have been rapidly cleared and it is estimated that only a very small proportion of the new clip is left. It is increasingly evident that the new clip this year will be much smaller than was supposed at the beginning of the season. The shorn wool of the country, it would seem, can hardly exceed 3,000,000 pounds this season. Recent purchases have been made at prices which show no advance over a week ago; in fact, there has been some disposition on the part of buyers to reduce their bids, since the wools which are left are for the most part less desirable than the earlier bought wools. Wools are arriving freely in the Boston market, but it is clear that a considerable part of the earlier bought wools must have gone to the mills direct, since the warehouses have nothing like their usual quota at this time.

America is buying much more freely in the foreign markets both of wool and by-products and to some extent even of tops. Prices at the closing sale of the season in Brisbane this week have been at the top for the entire season, with Japan and France especially keen operators. Stocks in the foreign primary markets are now reduced to a negative quantity.

Pennsylvania Railroad Makes Better Showing

Philadelphia, June 28

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD for May is expected to show net after charges of about $1,000,000. This is the first month this year it has shown a surplus over charges, although for April the deficit had been reduced to only $16,168.

Barring an unexpected let-down in traffic, it is anticipated June will do as well as May, if not better, which would mean combined net for May and June would offset the cumulative deficit after charges for four months ended April 30 of $1,868,381 and show a small net for the half year.

Based on estimates for the first half of the month, it is hoped June will show an increase in total gross over June, 1932, which would be the first month to show an increase in gross over the preceding year since October, 1929.

Watch Tower For Bank Flotations, Berle Suggestion

Roosevelt Adviser Sees a Need for Banking Group to Inspect New Issues

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 28—As a means of restoring public confidence in the nation's investment banking machinery and its products of securities, a Committee of Public Safety, conducted by investment bankers under private auspices, rather than the setting up of a government agency, is proposed by A. A. Berle Jr., one of President Roosevelt's economic advisers, in the July issue of the American Bankers' Association Journal.

The Berle plan calls for a group "to scrutinize every investment banking transaction of any public significance from the angle of the general public," and also prepared to take the responsibility of publicly opposing any transaction it did not approve. In the same issue of the Journal Bertram O. Moody, vice-president of the First National Bank, Amherst, Mass., analizes the Berle plan and points out practical difficulties in it. The main feature of the plan as stated by Mr. Berle is as follows:

"It seems to me that it would not be difficult for the investment bankers themselves to form a committee of public safety. This group, properly organized, properly represented, ought to scrutinize every investment banking transaction of any public significance, from the angle of the general public; and should undertake the responsibility of seeing that it is worthy of the confidence of the American investor. That it could be effective, no one doubts.

A flotation which had no business to exist, or a reorganization which ought not to be supported by the investor, simply could not take place if any responsible group were prepared to take the responsibility of saying to the public that the issue should not be subscribed, that the bonds should not be deposited, that the plan of reorganization was not fair.

Must Be Brothers' Keepers

"This means instituting a group of bankers who quite frankly undertake to be their brothers' keepers. But when it is realized that the reputation of their brothers is in the last analysis their own reputation, that their own life and death interests are bound up in the transactions of every member of their guild, it is plain that they have a quite definite personal interest, as well as a legitimate public interest, which must be served.

"To a considerable extent the listing committee of the New York Stock Exchange has assumed this responsibility with respect to listed securities; perhaps the healthiest sign in American finance has been the willingness of that committee to carry that responsibility steadily forward.

"A committee of this kind would merely carry forward the work many reputable banking houses have been doing for themselves. Only, it must make available to the public the conclusions which these houses reach and act upon to protect themselves and their private clients. It is well known that certain of the bond houses, after studying the matter, declined to participate, for example, in certain foreign loans when offered participation; studied and turned down the less reputable public utility financing.

Moody Shows Difficulties

"The assumption, however, that the duty of a house is done when it merely declines to associate itself with an improper flotation, reorganization or transaction, leaving the public at the mercy of houses of lower standards, seems wholly unwarranted. A word from any of those houses not merely that they would decline to be associated with, but that they would actively oppose the flotation, would have ended the incident then and there."

Of this proposal Mr. Moody says:

"There can be no doubt of the need for restoring confidence in investment banking. However, a committee, such as is proposed by Mr. Berle would have such definite limitations that its practical usefulness would fall far short of the author's hopes.

"With the bulk of nationally known security houses inactive, it would be difficult to form a committee with sufficient standing to be an important factor. Such a committee would have no difficulty in approving highest grade issues (which need no approval) nor disapproving those of a frankly suspicious character. It would have great difficulty in passing on the mass of securities between these extremes, because the final determination of their investment value would always rest in the future.

Rate of Return Best Index

"Such a committee would be able to state that circulars describing new issues gave a truthful picture. Beyond that it could not go. No stamp of approval can be of any permanent value because the quality of the security itself is constantly changing. Nor could it be given intelligently without regard to the financial circumstances of the buyer. What may be proper for a business man to buy might well be unsuitable for a widow's investment.

"The rate of return is the truest index of investment quality. The wise know it and the foolish will always be attracted by a high return. It is doubtful that any laws or committees will ever be able to prevent certain people from making foolish investments. It is more doubtful that any committee could pass on new offerings with a degree of intelligence high enough to beget confidence in its decisions.

Bulk Gasoline 6 Cents

NEW YORK, June 28—Richfield Oil Corporation of New York established a price of 6 cents a gallon for gasoline in tank-cars at refineries, an advance of ¼-cent over price of other companies.

Gold Bullion Standard For United States Is Indicated

Pittman Plan Suggests Elimination of Circulating Gold—Need of Greater Elasticity Seen—History Shows Steady Trend Away From Metal

By H. B. ELLISTON

The London conference will not yet talk about the resumption of the international gold standard But they are beginning to discuss how they will behave when they do go back to gold. One reform is an alteration in the various national laws relating to the minimum ratios of gold to outstanding currencies. The Pittman resolution recommends a metallic cover of 25 per cent.

The gold standard was originally a purely metallic currency. Metallic coins were the only means of payment. Means of payment were determined by gold supply. The first change was the issue of notes fully backed by gold. This of course did not change the system. All it did was to make for more convenience. The next change was highly important. A certain amount of notes were issued without gold cover. This introduced a new elasticity in the provision of money. It lessened the dependence upon gold in meeting money requirements which grew with the development of trade and industry.

Metallic reserves are safeguards in gold standard countries against public lack of confidence in a currency Clearly, if a people have the utmost confidence in a currency they will not try to exchange it for gold, and no gold would be needed as cover. If they have little confidence in the currency, a lot of metal must be kept in reserve.

More Elastic System Needed

Two illustrations may be given. The Central Bank of China keeps an 80 per cent metallic backing. The reason is that the Chinese are still metal-minded. In Britain, at the other extreme, there is no fixed gold ratio. Such a system was abandoned as long ago as 1839. In its place the British back their currency with government securities—the notes being called the fiduciary issue. When the note issue exceeds £200,000,000, however, the extra notes must be covered pound for pound by gold in the Bank of England's vaults. Notes in circulation today amount to about £350,000,00. Other countries, including the United States, have adhered to the ratio system—the average ranging between 33 per cent and 40 per cent. The American ratio is 40 per cent. The remainder is composed of government bills, commercial bills, and other types of negotiable securities.

The Pittman resolution would make a world money system based on gold even more elastic.

The Pittman recommendation introduces the delegates for the first time to the "draft annotated" agenda prepared for them by their experts. This stated that experience during the past few years had shown that the metallic cover provisions in the statutes of many central banks had not been sufficiently elastic to permit the utilization of reserves for meeting foreign payments during emergencies. It suggested that a great advance would be made if legal minimum requirements were lowered substantially below the customary 33 to 40 per cent.

Closely related to this proposal are two others which aim at the abolition of gold circulation and the abandonment of convertibility of currency into gold coin. Both are intended to make the money system within the gold standard (a) more elastic still, and (b) safer for the central banks in spite of the increased elasticity.

Decline in Gold Circulation

1. Abolition of gold circulation. A gold dollar in the hands of an individual represents exactly $1. Locked up in the vaults of the Federal Reserve System, many more dollars could be built upon it. Remember that two and a half times of Federal Reserve currency could be issued against it.

Great strides have been made since the war in withdrawing gold from private circulation. In pre-war days more than 40 per cent of total monetary gold stocks consisted of gold in circulation or in private banks. At present only 9 per cent represents gold not in the hands of central banks. Even this percentage must be gold held by hoarders.

The only modern country where, prior to the lapse off the gold standard, gold was allowed to circulate was the United States. In this country metal circulation took the form either of coin or warehouse receipts for that coin called gold certificates. Gold equivalent to the face value of the certificate was held at the Treasury for redempton purposes.

Under the Pittman scheme, such a system would be abandoned.

2. Abandonment of convertibility of currency into gold coin.

Gold Bullion Standard

The United States in gold standard days used to be the only modern country where one could get a gold coin for one's note. All one had to do was to ask the bank to make the exchange. Other countries decided after the war to hand over gold bullion instead of gold coins to citizens who wanted gold for their notes. The amount of currency that one had to present in order to obtain a bar of gold amounted to several thousand dollars. Thus the demand for gold internally was impeded. Not everybody had several thousand dollars. Even those who have several thousand dollars would think twice before exchanging it for a bar of gold.

So runs would be retarded, even if confidence did not develop. And the fears of central banks, charged with the responsibility of building more and more money on less and less of gold, would be quieted to this extent.

A gold bullion standard seems to be indicated for the United States by the implication of the Pittman resolution. This says that "the use of gold should be confined to its employment as cover for circulation and as a medium for settling international balances of payment." It may mean, indeed, that even gold bullion would not in the future be obtainable save for settling foreign debts. This would be in keeping with the experts' recommendation. They said: "Gold reserves are now primarily required to meet external demands for payment caused by some disequilibrium on the foreign account."

All these reforms constitute further refinements of the gold standard.

The World's Business

Securities Act

MORE than one brokerage house is seeking counsel's advice in connection with the Securities Act. Will brokers come within the pale of the law if they recommend stocks by mail? A doubt exists. Hence at least one brokerage firm has instructed its staff not to write any more specific recommendations in future. This, of course, does not apply to verbal advice, which, not being instrastate, is not affected.

* * *

Pound-Dollar Ratio

The radio addresses of the American delegates in London are coming in for much caustic comment. Senator Key Pittman, for instance, stated that a natural adjustment between the dollar and the pound has been developing in the last few weeks. This is vigorously disputed in the home of finance. The view here is that the ratio is still highly unnatural. Even the layman can appreciate the reason. Much of the American money which flew abroad prior to and after the lapse off the gold standard found lodgment in Britain. The result was that Britain's gold reserves have this year gone from what was almost a post-war low record to a record high level in history. Financiers call much of the increase "tramp money." When certainly takes the place of uncertainty in American currency policy, much of it will come back home.

* * *

The New Banking Deal

The case against certain bankers in connection with income tax payments should not be allowed to obscure the real case against the bankers. This is that certain of their practices are socially and professionally wrong. Prof. A. A. Berle Jr., member of the President's so-called "Brain Trust," and reputedly the most brilliant of them all, has recalled the nation and the bankers themselves to this charge. He did so at a meeeting of the New York State Bankers' Association at Lake George on Monday. The speech has been widely commented upon. Mr. Berle minced no words in speaking to the bankers. And the bankers, according to reports, took them to heart, the Herald Tribune reporter saying:

"When Mr. Berle spoke . . . the members even stayed away from their gold to hear him, and so effective was the combination he offered of effective delivery and something to say that the delegates sat through the more than thirty minutes of his remarks with attention that was little less than rapt. It was not difficult to understand why the members lay such great store by his address. They believed him to be direct from the administration "brain trust" and this particular "trust" they regarded as knowing more about what was going on in the country than anybody else; they wanted, therefore, to get word direct from headquarters. So impressed were the members that, at yesterday's session, a former director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York arose in meeting to recommend that the association have Mr. Bearle's address printed in pamphlet form and sent to every member."

* * *

Railroad Returns

Nearly three weeks ago the statement was made in this column that "May earnings reports for the railroads . . . will show almost uniformly great improvements over May, 1932." The anticipation has been amply justified. Net operating income for the first 44 railroads to report is double that of 1932 and within less than 1 per cent of as much as in May, 1931. Twelve of the 44 carriers show the best net operating income of any May since 1929. Traffic in June is said to be running well ahead of May and continues to increase from week to week.

* * *

What Is Price?

There are four factors in prices, not two, as is commonly supposed. The price of wheat is the ratio of the supply of wheat and demand for it to the supply of gold and the demand for it.—Prof. George F. Warren, professor of agricultural economics, Cornell University, and reputably a member of the presidential "Brain Trust," writing the "Forum."

H. B. E.

Railroad Returns Approach 1931 Net Operating Income

Twelve of 44 Carriers Report Improvement Over Any May Since 1929

Net operating income for May of the first 44 roads to report has not only more than doubled the like 1932 month, but also come within 0.27 of 1 per cent of equaling the corresponding month in 1931. Indicating how sharply carriers have cut expenses is the fact that aggregate gross was 30.2 per cent below 1931 figure.

Further indicating the swiftness of the turn-about in earnings, 12 of the 44 carriers show the best net operating income results for any May since 1929.

Roads showing in increase in gross over 1932 are proving to be the rule, 26 having shown improvement in dollar business over May, 1932. Aggregate gross to date is up 0.01 per cent over a year ago. Only eight of the 44 failed to improve net operating income over May last year.

The roads which made the best May report since 1929 compare

	1933	May, 1932	N. O. I. 1930
Union Pac.	$1,576,584	$577,323	$1,411,329
Nickel Plate	562,489	*45,782	538,048
West Pacific	37,324	*9,641	*179,120
Illinoih Cent.	1,478,444	547,915	1,457,642
Gt North	1,001,883	*775,270	908,483
Chi Gt West	175,889	47,384	152,514
C NO&TP	351,174	152,783	365,847
C StP M&O	209,578	*129,723	56,981
C M StP&P	1,454,881	*1,248,602	735,416
I- G N	297,010	90,687	13,603
M & St L	60,892	*163,355	*67,300
Maine Cent	219,342	188,424	218,927

*Deficit.

The first 44 roads to report for May had net operating income aggregating $25,763,000, compared with $10,406.000, up 148 per cent. Net in May, 1931, was $25,834,000. April, 1933, net for these roads was $13,107,000, compared with $15,328,000 in April, 1932.

Gross for the 44 roads was $154,774,000, compared with $154,755,000 in 1932 month, and $221,900,000 in 1931 month. In April these roads had gross of $136,182,000, compared with $161,453,000 in April, 1932.

Traffic reports for June indicate most May showings will be bettered, especially on eastern carriers, most of which did not feel the upswing until after loadings in the West and South.

An example is New York Central, estimated to have shown a small deficit after charges in May, although improving its showing over last year; it is officially estimated the road will be able to show substantial net income in June.

Gain in Electric Power Production

By the Associated Press

New York, June 28

THE expansion in electric power output continued last week with a gain of 10.9 per cent over the outturn of the corresponding week last year. This stands as the largest of eight consecutive upturns since early in May.

Production for the week, according to the Edison Electric Institute, was 1,598,136,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,578,101,000 in the preceding week and 1,440,541,000 in the like 1932 period.

Last week's gain continued the contra-seasonal trend, and carried output to the highest for any week since the period ended Jan. 23, 1932.

Under ordinary conditions power consumption usually drifts to the yearly low around this time.

Conference Board Makes Favorable Report on Wages

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP) — The amount of pay in the weekly envelope of the average worker in manufacturing industry increased 8.6 per cent in May over April, the National Industrial Conference Board reported today in its monthly summary of wages.

The number of workers increased 4.1 per cent, and their hours of work a week 10.7 per cent.

Combining the increased number of hours with the increased number of workers, the board found that the total number of hours worked in the reporting establishments gained 15.1 per cent.

"As average hourly wages decreased only slightly," the board said, "probably because of the addition of new workers, these changes indicate a substantial increase in the purchasing power of the workers dependent on these establishments."

Weekly earnings of men wage earners averaged $17.65 for all industries in May, compared with $16.37 in April. Weekly earnings of women wage earners averaged $11.03 in May, compared with $10.09 in April.

Chain System Sales

Chain store system sales compare:

National Tea Company	1933	1932	Dec. %
4 wks to June 17	$4,743,075	$5,021,502	5.5
24 weeks	29,250,838	31,952,098	8.4

Dominion Stores Sales	1933	1932	Dec. %
4 wks to June 17	$1,584,054	$1,742,883	9.1
24 wks to June 17	9,099,028	10,805,915	15.8

South African Imports Higher For Four Months

Increase of £2,622,000 Over Like Period Last Year—Exports Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—South African imports for the first four months of the present financial year show an increase of £2,622,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

The upward trend discernible since the Union's departure from the gold standard was again manifest in April, during which month the imports were valued at £3,425,790, as compared with £2,725,819 in 1932, an increase of nearly £700,000. It must be remembered that the figures for April, 1932, are on a gold basis.

Exports from the Union were not as satisfactory as imports into the country. During April this year and the corresponding month of last year the exports were £5,300,000 and £5,986,000, respectively.

The export of wool showed the greatest fall—from £666,433 in April, 1932, to £252,779 in April, 1933.

At the end of the first four months of 1933 the result of South Africa's trade was a favorable visible trade balance of £12,298,706, as compared with a favorable balance of £12,637,582 last year.

98 YEARS of UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
CAMBRIDGE SAVINGS BANK
Harvard Square, Cambridge
DEPOSIT BY MAIL
INTEREST BEGINS JULY 1

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK
52 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON
INTEREST BEGINS JULY 1

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES
Every one of the companies in the portfolio has continued to pay dividends during the depression.

Associated Gas and Electric Company
Plan of Rearrangement of Debt Capitalization
QUESTIONS *of vital interest to every holder of Associated debentures which will be answered in subsequent advertisements:*
IS THE PLAN FAIR?
•
IS IT NECESSARY?
•
IS IT ATTRACTIVE?
More than 8,000 debenture holders have already deposited their securities.
Associated Gas and Electric Securities Company
Incorporated
61 Broadway New York

Ask for a Policy in the BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANY
Fire • Automobile • Marine
87 KILBY ST., BOSTON

OBrien Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Telephone Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 5340

Medford Savings Bank
29 High St., Branch 442 Salem St.
Medford, Massachusetts
INTEREST BEGINS JULY 1
Deposits Received by Mail
64 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

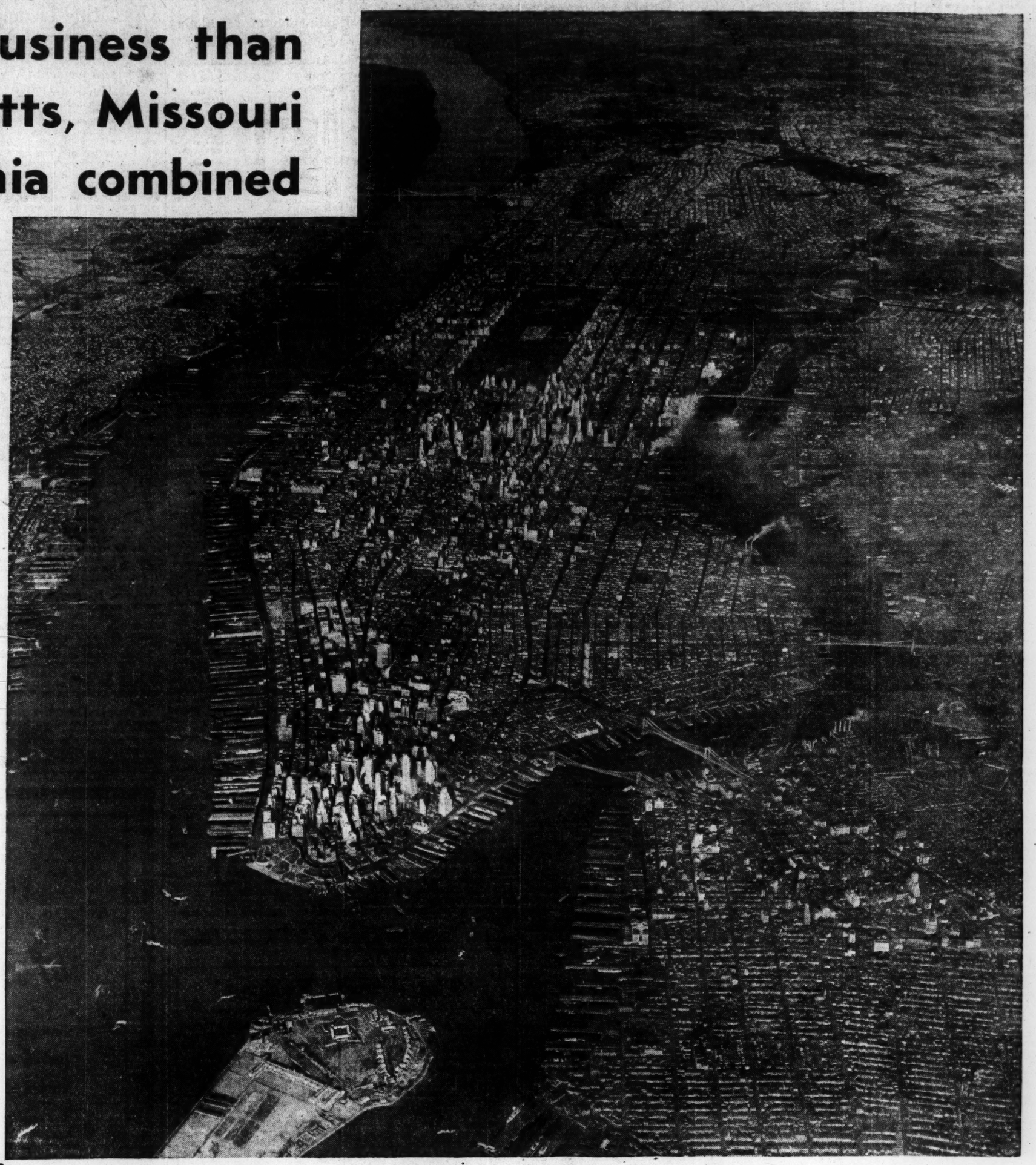
30 Years *of* Steady Growth
SINCE the turn of the century there have been five periods of financial and business stress. At the conclusion of each The First National Bank of Boston has emerged with its resources increased.
RESOURCES

1903 *Dec.* 31	*Over*	$25,000,000
1908 *Dec.* 31	*Over*	$60,000,000
1914 *Dec.* 31	*Over*	$90,000,000
1921 *Dec.* 31	*Over*	$200,000,000
Today	*Over*	$600,000,000

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON
1784 ★ 1933
New England's Largest Financial Institution

NEW YORK CITY and its SUBURBS

has More Business than Massachusetts, Missouri and California combined



Aerial view of Manhattan Island (in the center) and the surrounding territory. Governors Island in the left foreground; Brooklyn and Queens to the right of the East River; the Bronx and Westchester to the north; portions of New Jersey to the left of the Hudson River.

Photo Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc., N. Y. C.

Massachusetts, Missouri and California are great States . . . great markets for the advertiser. But in New York City and its suburbs there are more retail sales than in these three great States combined . . . or in all of 18 other States of the country combined, or in all of 70 of the 93 cities of over 100,000 population combined.

In population Massachusetts, Missouri and California are among the largest States of the country . . . but the retail sales in these three States *combined* are less, according to Government figures, than the sales in New York City and its suburbs.

The three States are spread out over 232,400 square miles; the New York Market is concentrated in a small 60-mile radius. To cover all the cities in Massachusetts, Missouri and California with an advertising and sales campaign would mean using many more newspapers, employing a much larger sales force, spending a great deal more money, *and with smaller potential results*, than would be required to cover the New York Market.

For the largest returns from your advertising dollar, concentrate your advertising in the New York Market, where there are more people, more sales, more stores than in any other market in the world . . . where 12,055,000 people are concentrated in a small, compact, easily covered city and suburban area . . . where with one effort, one advertising schedule you can get more sales at less cost than in dozens of scattered cities and many States combined.

And for *results* in the New York Market, put your advertising in The Sun . . . the six-day evening newspaper in which the department stores of New York (and they know this market well) place more advertising than in any other six-day or seven-day newspaper.

The Sun

The Newspaper of Distinction in its Readers, its News and its Advertising

NEW YORK

CONCENTRATE YOUR ADVERTISING WHERE SALES ARE LARGEST

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:15 NBC, Essex Ensemble.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News." Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Annie, Judy and Zeke," hillbilly songs.
7:30 Grin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 NBC, "String Symphony."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 Talk, "Massachusetts Bay Colony," Dean Gleason Archer.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, "Chicago Cultural Advantages." Mayor Edward J. Kelly.
9:15 NBC, "Rocking Chair Memories."
9:30 NBC, Goldman Band.
10:00 NBC, Century of Progress Festival Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor; choruses; soloists.
10:30 NBC, "Description of Stratospheric Ascents," Dr. Robert Millikan and Professor Compton.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Phantom Gypsy."
12:00-1:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Al Bernard, minstrel man.
5:15 NBC, Arlene Jackson, soloist.
5:30 NBC, "Winnie the Pooh," sketch.
5:45 NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; talk.
6:45 NBC, John Pierce, tenor.
7:00 NBC, Musical program.
7:15 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:30 NBC, "Dandies of Yesterday."
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Donald Novis; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 NBC, World Economic Conference report, by William Hard, from London.
9:30 NBC, "One Man's Family," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, "The Ship of Joy," with Capt. Dobbsie."
11:00 Forecasts. E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Fred Berren's Orchestra.
5:15 Electrical transcription.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 The Clown, with Betty and Bill.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, from London.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, "The Voice of Experience."
8:15 CBS, "Curtain Calls," presenting "The Chocolate Soldier."
8:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Street Singer program.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians; "Mandy Lou."
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
11:15 CBS, Little Jack Little, songs.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, "Meet the Artist," interview.
6:15 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Boston School Committee talk.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 Recordings of the Flonzaley String Quartet.
8:30 Organ recital.
9:00 Rhythm Twins, songs.
9:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Talk, Judge Eugene O. Sykes, chairman, Federal Radio Commission.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
5:15 "The Wandering Minstrel."
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Touraine Ensemble.
8:15 "Dream Journey."
8:45 Graniteers Glee Club.
9:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Musical programs.
1:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:00 p. m.—Newton Dramatic Club.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Musical programs.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:45 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; NBC music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:30 p. m.—Local programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Local programs.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Music

Sevitzky Ensembles

The Fabien Sevitzky Ensembles gave a concert in the Fens Stadium last night under the auspices of the City of Boston. Under a moonlit sky, more than 10,000 persons listened to the orchestral and choral numbers, and wandered through the illuminated Rose Garden near by. It is estimated that more than $2000 was added to the city's welfare fund from chair rentals and contributions.

The program, musically self-respecting, was admirably adapted to the enjoyment of a popular audience. It contained the March from "Tannhäuser," two movements from Rimsky's "Schéhérazade" Suite, the Prayer from "Cavalleria Rusticana," the Overture to Thomas's "Raymond," four folk songs, the "1812" Overture and the Anthem from Bloch's "America."

Mr. Sevitzky had revealed the qualities of his ensembles at a concert in Jordan Hall last winter. Working with amateur musicians, he achieved really surprising musical results. The tonal quality, balance, precision, rhythmic vitality and expressiveness of both orchestra and chorus testified to his musicianship and to his authority as leader. These musical virtues were again evident last night, more particularly to those who sat near the platform.

Only once did Mr. Sevitzky's flair for showmanship overcome his judgment. The use of the chorus in the finale of the "1812" Overture was justified and effective; but although the conductor did not resort to cannon for the jubilation, he did employ a set of bells which quite drowned the rest of his instrumental forces. And unhappily, the intonation of these bells did not accord with that of the other instruments. The choice of Bloch's Anthem for conclusion was eminently suitable, and its hearing under these conditions confirmed our opinion, to which we adhere in the face of the dissent of virtually all our colleagues, that this music is admirably conceived and designed for its purpose.

The success of the concert is beyond question. The audience was not only large; it was attentive and responsive. It is clear that such concerts as this fill a need and render an important educational and artistic service. There should be more of them. But if there are to be more, there should be better accoustical arrangements. Only those who sat near the front could get the effect of the music last night. For the thousands of others, the sound was dissipated in the too open spaces. The need of a shell is obvious. If one is provided, concerts of this type could be and should be made a regular feature of Boston's summer season.

L. A. S.

Boston Art Notes

Copley Society

Bringing to a close its long season of exhibitions, Miss Grace Evelyn Brown is showing her paintings at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue. Oils and aquarelles, including portraits and landscapes and still life, make up the display.

Miss Brown is a painter of simple method and modest ability. She depicts subjects which are agreeable to the eye. She does not specialize but tries a hand at a number of pictorial schemes. Whether she paints a bridge or a tree, some poinsettias or a Greek dancer, she holds to the design element, developing the picture around that as a framework. Her colors are subdued.

In portraits, Miss Brown emphasizes contours rather than rising and receding forms. A portrayal of Mr. Henry Baxter Parker reveals her sympathetic approach to her model.

As we look back over this year of exhibitions of the Copley Society, we are led to certain reflections. As an organization the purpose of which is to assemble artists and offer their works for public view, it seems to be singularly wanting in adequate material. In general the exhibitions have been of works by amateur painters, or rather by persons who in all conscience could not call themselves anything better than amateurs. This opportunity may be heartening to painters who dabble in pigment, but so far as exhibiting is concerned, it proves unfair to gallery-trotters and to all those whose concern it is to comment on and publicize the displays. These shows have all the earmarks of bona fide exhibitions. It is pretty disappointing after one has made the long trip to Commonwealth Avenue, away from the beaten track, to find that the offering is of trifling nature. Once again we repeat that fine art is not democratic; it demands exacting criticism and balanced judgment to maintain its high standard. Here in Boston we cannot be too emphatic in our insistance upon higher standards and more rigorous judgment of our art offerings.

D. A.

Vehicular Tunnel Fans For Boston Tube Arrive

Fans, $34,000 worth, arrived in Boston yesterday, ready to fan heat waves from within the East Boston vehicular tunnel.

In other words the second load of fans for the tunnel's ventilating system have been received by Mr. Thomas F. Sullivan, chairman of the City Transit Commission. These will be placed in the ventilating plant at Fleet and North Streets as soon as the building is nearer completion. The first load already has been installed at the plant at Liverpool and Maverick Streets, East Boston. It is expected that the tunnel will be ready for use about May 1, 1934, and at that time these huge fans will shoot a volume of 1,000,000 cubic feet of fresh air per minute through it.

American Water Works

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—American Water Works & Electric Company reports a balance of $1,706,854 for the 99 cents a share, compared with $4,462,031, or $2.55 a common share in the preceding 12 months.

'Campward Ho!' Rush Brings Extra Trains

"Campward ho!" is the cry ringing throughout the country this morning, as the vanguard of 5000 to 7000 youngsters started for organized summer camps in northern New England.

To care for the rush between now and Monday morning, the Boston & Maine Railroad will place in service more than a dozen extra trains and upward of 325 extra cars on regular trains. Although the general offices of the B. & M. estimate the number of campers will be somewhat less than last year, Mr. W. O. Wright, passenger traffic manager, said word has been received from some camps that improving business conditions made possible many last-minute enrollments.

The peak of the rush will be reached on Friday evening. The camp-goers are coming from Greater Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, St. Louis, Cleveland and a dozen or more other cities in the South and West. Holiday excursionists and week-end vacationists are expected to add to the number of extra cars and sections of the regular trains already scheduled.

New York Central Loadings

NEW YORK, June 28 (AP)—Improvement in carloadings in the New York Central system continued at an accelerated pace last week. The road handled 101,231 cars, compared with 97,146 in the previous week and 76,751 in the like 1932 period. The gain over last year amounted to 31.9 per cent, compared with a 19 per cent gain in the preceding week over the corresponding period in 1932.

Springfield's Needy Pay for Keep by Work On City Improvement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 28—Welfare work can be elevated from a dole basis to a very large extent, this city has proved by an organized effort that enlists 3000 persons in street and park work, taken from a welfare list that numbers 4100 cases. While all are classed as workers, a record of occupations reveals astonishing diversification. Skilled workers count as an important asset in the organization.

Men are employed from one to 5½ days a week, according to their needs. The force has just finished building a lake that covers 10 acres, with a gravel-retaining bank all around, and has begun work on a red sandstone and concrete bridge. The building of a park road 2½ miles long, and also six miles of bridal paths, is in progress.

Workers are fed at a hotel built and run by the welfare department almost entirely by relief work. The chef is the only paid employee. The average cost of meals is from six to seven cents a person. In an increasing degree the hotel is being made self-supporting.

When the men are not engaged in regular relief work they can employ their time on garden plots provided for their individual benefit. The public work involves the coöperation of the street and park departments in a planned program of maintenance and permanent improvements.

New Treasury Issue

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP)—Tenders are invited by Acting Secretary Acheson of the Treasury for $100,000,000 in 91-day Treasury bills to be sold on a discount basis. The bills will be dated July 5, 1933, and will mature Oct. 4, 1933, being payable without interest on that date. They are to be issued in amounts of $1000, $10,000, $100,000, $500,000 and $1,000,000.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
Hardware and Housefurnishings
1007 Atlantic Avenue
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Grass and Flower Seeds
Fertilizers, Hose and Garden Tools

FUR STORAGE
Eldredge Express & Storage Warehouse Co.
3526 Atlantic Avenue
DIAL 4-1107

EAST ORANGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Orange 4-2680
34 ELY PLACE
9-12 a. m. daily

$4.40 ENNA JETTICK $5
Shoes for Women
Sold exclusively in East Orange by
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
Children's Sandals $1.75-$1.95
534 MAIN STREET

REGENT BEAUTY SHOP
Permanent Waves
Regent Special $3.50
Frederic 5.00
Eugene 6.00
Shampoos and Finger Waves, 50c each.
14 HARRISON STREET Or 4-8330

MEET YOUR FRIENDS AT
Martens'
for ICE CREAM, SODAS, SUNDAES
Homemade candies. Parties supplied.
391 MAIN STREET OR. 3-8680

INSURANCE
FIRE and AUTOMOBILE
E. V. STARKWEATHER
New Jersey Broker and Agent
Or. 3-7136 63 NO. MUNN AVENUE

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue at Burnet Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361 *Member F. T. D.*

SUSAN BATH
15 years stylist and designer with leading New York Couturiers
CUSTOM MADE READY MADE
Price reasonable—Shopping service
Spencer Corsetier
25 NO. HARRISON ST. Or. 5-1898

SPRINGDALE SERVICE STATION, Inc.
387 SPRINGDALE AVENUE Or. 3-9510
SERVICE IS OUR POLICY
Gas, Oil, Tires, Tubes. Also a full line of Accessories.
GIVE US A TRIAL

Gas Oil
Texaco Products
Crankcase Service Greasing
HINES SERVICE STATION
38 NORTH ARLINGTON AVENUE

HENRY M. LESHER
Realtor—General Insurance
Orange—Maplewood—Short Hills
142 EATON PLACE AT GROVE ST. STATION
Orange 3-4276 Res. Or. 5-7807

ENGLEWOOD

HOBART TOMPKINS JACK SWITZER
Art Flower Shop, Inc
PHONE 3-4884-5
39 PARK PLACE ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

HACKENSACK

WILLNER'S CORSET *and* GLOVE STORE
Where discriminating women may obtain expert corsetiering. Featuring gloves, hosiery, lingerie and negligees in the newest styles.
171 MAIN STREET Hack. 2-1405

ORITANI FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Art Flower Designs for Every Occasion
286 MAIN STREET Hack 3-6416

NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN

HENRY W. GROTE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Our specialty: remounting your jewelry in up-to-date settings.
84 NEWARK STREET
Open Mondays 9:00 p. m. Open Saturdays 10:00
Other evenings 8:30 p. m.

JERSEY CITY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone Bergen 3-3943-J
19 Winfield Avenue 8-10 A. M Daily

Central Jewelry Store
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
Next to Ritz Theatre

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
337 CENTRAL AVE., cor. Lincoln St.

IRVEN JOSEPH
Scientific Shoe Fitting
Semi-Annual Sale of the ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
Most Models $6.95
296 CENTRAL AVENUE

KOPPER'S SEABOARD COKE
Anthracite, Bituminous Coal
Holste-Platt Co., Inc.
370-390 Mercer St. Tel. Bergen 3-2426

Paradise Barber Shop
Expert Individual Attention
Special Rates for Children
2251 BOULEVARD—*near Boyd Avenue*

Jessie T. Mitchell
DRESS SHOP, 700 Bergen Ave.
Open Tuesday and Friday Evenings
Silk Sport Suits
Summer Chiffons
French Batistes

MONTCLAIR

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Montclair 3-8340, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 11 except Saturdays
476 PARK STREET

The Linen Shop, Inc.
E. B. and J. H. CLEGG
Now located at
418 Bloomfield Ave.
Massman Building

MRS. E. G. BONE
Announces the reopening of her Employment Agency, formerly operated in Montclair for over 25 years. The same efficient and courteous service will be offered in supplying first-class domestic help All applications are investigated, thus insuring integrity and satisfaction to patrons.
855 Bloomfield Avenue, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Tel. Glen Ridge 2-5724

WITTROCK'S
Homemade Candies and Salted Nut Meats *Mail Orders Filled*
Try our Famous Asst. Chocolates, $1 lb.
Our Tea Room Cannot Be Excelled.
Luncheons and Dinners Served.
Two Stores: 12 Church St., Montclair, Montclair 2-8260; 262 Bellevue Ave., Upper Montclair, Montclair 2-8464.

HENKE'S *Inc.*
JEWELERS Established 1889
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

E. W. ADAMS
Adams' Packard
General Automobile Repairing
204 GLENRIDGE AVE., MONTCLAIR, N. J
Tel. Montclair 2-1688

Blanche-Elaine Corset Shop
CORSETS—BRASSIERES
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
499 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-9694

Grace M. Cunningham
Montclair's most exclusive Millinery Shop
Extraordinarily Low Prices
Prevail Throughout
497 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.

Cold Cut Platter
Arranged and garnished without extra charge. . . . Betty Crocker Angel Food, large size, fresh daily, 39 cents.
The MONTCLAIR FOOD CO., Inc.
517 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Free Delivery Phones 3-0220—0221

Mary Barclay Dress Shop
The Shop of Personal Service for Women and the Junior Miss
Also Stockings, Costume Jewelry and Accessories
42 CHURCH STREET, MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 2-7323

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
WINDOW SHADES and AWNINGS
345 Bloomfield Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6208

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Permanent Wave $5.00 and $8.50
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.25
42 FAIRFIELD STREET *(Watchung Plaza)*
Phone Montclair 2-7282

Miss Everett, Inc.
492 Bloomfield Avenue
Cotton Dresses, $5.95
Hats, $1.95 up

KNIERING BROS., INC.
FUEL
COAL—OIL—COKE—WOOD
FERTILIZER and LAWN SEED
Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
PERSONAL SERVICE
26 SO. PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Near Church Street

Post Office Delicatessen
397 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
Specialists in Salads, Cold Cuts, Fine Cheese, Caviar, etc.

NEW JERSEY

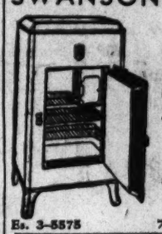
MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

COLONIAL REPRODUCTIONS
DAWTON'S
—LIMITED—
BEDDING FURNITURE RUGS
25 SO. PARK ST. MONTCLAIR, N. J.
OUR POLICY
To serve only the finest quality of foods processed by trained dieticians. We maintain a uniform high quality, offering the most appetising foods made of the purest and freshest products available.

Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST., MONTCLAIR, N. J.

NEWARK

SWANSON & STEHLI



General Electrical Contractors
Radios and Electric Refrigerators of leading makes sold on convenient terms.
A Real GIFT SHOP
Attractive gifts for every occasion.
Motor Repairs of All Kinds.
Es. 3-5575 710 Springfield Ave.

SOUTH ORANGE

Printing with Character
That element of distinction in all PRINTING by
C. M. HOOD PRINTING CO.
15 Valley Street
SO. 2-2812

PATERSON

Regent Beauty Shop
BETTY SHELDRAKE
Hair Dyeing, Marcelling, Facials, Finger Waving and Manicuring. Permanent Waving
17 HAMILTON ST. SH 2-5266

ALEXANDER HAMILTON
Cleaning, Dyeing and Tailoring
LOUIS RUMANA, Prop.
11 CLARK ST. Tel. SHerwood 2-1540
FREE DELIVERY SERVICE
GLEN ROCK CLIFTON
FAIRLAWN HAWTHORNE

REAL ESTATE
INSURANCE
LEASING
RENTING
PROPERTY SERVICE
ELMON B. SEE
20-22 CHURCH ST.
PATERSON, N. J.
SHerwood 2-1130

PLAINFIELD

SUNSHINE STORES
Groceries—Fruit—Vegetables
Blossom Hill Farms—Grade A—Raw Milk
Heavy Whipping Cream
110 E. SEVENTH STREET
Tel. Plfd. 6-3878—3879

N. MEYERS & SON
QUALITY COAL
Tel. 6-1911
303 East Fourth Street Plfd., N. J.

Blossom Hill Farms
GRADE "A" RAW MILK AND CREAM
ALSO PASTEURIZED MILK
Produced under rigid standard of cleanliness. Daily deliveries in Plainfield. Visit our farm at Lebanon.
M. J. Sheridan Jr. Phone 272, Lebanon, N. J.

THE STATE TRUST Co.
EVERY BANKING FACILITY TO MEET YOUR NEED
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 6-5300

TEPPER BROS.
A Safe Place to Shop
WEST FRONT ST. Tel. 6-5100

MARINE SHOP
PHONE
CLEANERS (6-0707) DYERS
627 Park Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

Mrs. G. O. KELLER, Inc.
"he Original Keller"
CLEANERS and DYERS
Main Office and Plant:
COR. SOUTH and LELAND AVENUES
Downtown Office, 129 Park Ave. Plainfield 6-0100
No Toll Charges—call WX-2100

GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Any Garment Fitted
CAMP BELTS—MIS SIMPLICITY
LASTIX GARMENTS
Phone 6-2182 186 East Front St., Plfd., N. J.

RAHWAY

FRED'K SCHOENFELD
Specializing in Simmons Beds, Springs and Mattresses, Heywood-Wakefield Baby Carriages
90 IRVING STREET Tel. RAHWAY 7-0199

RIDGEFIELD PARK

KOPPERS FUEL
SEABOARD COKE OIL

CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Tel. HACK. 2-0067

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Park Confectaurant
74 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Good Meals Served at Reasonable Prices
SUNDAY DINNERS 60c and $1.00

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
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Telephone Ridg. 6-2792 Open Evenings

Harper Method Shop
Care of the Scalp
PERMANENT WAVING
ANNA H. SMITH Tel. 6-1911
6 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE.

WESTFIELD

AT ONE TIME
A car owner had to go to different places to get Gas, Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he insists on everything in one place.
THIS IS THE PLACE
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO., Inc.
231-233 North Ave Phone Westfield 2-1020

Russell E. Darby, Inc.
DRUG STORE
COR. SOUTH and SUMMIT AVENUES
MARY LINCOLN CANDIES 50c LB.
Telephones WE 2-1188

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

IF it's a question of "FAMOUS" SHOES and "FAMOUS" FITTING shop at the
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
A Progressive Pennsylvania Department Store

Appel JEWELER
625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

Announcing the new
Refrigerator
GOODENOUGH'S
534 MAIN STREET PHONE 812

ERIE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 71-413, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily from 9 to 10:30 a. m.
827 WEST 10TH STREET

The Halle Bros. Co.
114-118 WEST TENTH STREET
Beach Apparel
. . . smart, inexpensive. Gay cotton pajamas, $1. Wool suits with novel sun backs, $2 to $6.95. Slacks, capes and rugs. Everything for a happy day on the beach.

Kitchens Tire Service
"We are equipped to render you service surpassed by none"
FIRESTONE TIRES
Oil, Gas, Battery, Brakes
1802 PARADE ST. 1023 Sassafras St.

CARL H. MEISER
Meat Market
We Specialize in Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
Mutual 23-637 29 West 7th St.
Erie, Pa.

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
ERIE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
Moth Proof Chests
will hold coats and frocks
$1.00

Jacobsen's Beauty Shoppe
Genuine Steam and Oil Permannt Waves
$3.50 $5.50 $7
Special: Shampoo, Haircut, Rince, Wave $1
15 KELLOGG ST., near 29th and Peahc
Phone W91-407

HARRISBURG

"Creme Lilas"
Our Own Vanishing Cream
GORGAS DRUG STORES
16 NORTH THIRD STREET
WALNUT and COURT STREETS and
1306 NORTH THIRD STREET

George N. Barnes
Finest Table Supplies
SECOND STREET AT STATE
TELEPHONE 8790

NORTH EAST

Hi-View Rest
A pleasant place delightfully located on ROUTE 20, Buffalo Highway
ROOMS INVITING
Good Table. $14 to $16 Weekly.

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
Distinctive Sportswear
STETSON HATS FOR WOMEN
ARDMORE
11 East Lancaster Avenue

PITTSBURGH

MILLINERY
Cool summer HATS for all occasions, street, dress or garden wear. White and pastel shades. Large assortment of styles, straws and fabric.
$1.00 to $4.75
BEVERLY DRESS SHOP
Millinery Department
248 FIFTH AVENUE PITTSBURGH, PA.

CLEARANCE SALE
in All Departments
HATS DRESSES
HOSIERY LINGERIE
GRACE'S
231 Oliver Avenue PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
No farther away than your telephone
Linden 6100
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

READING

Chuckle
JELLIE CANDIES
B. & J. SAYLOR
FINE FOODS
FOURTH and PENN ST. Tel. 4255

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

ST. LAWRENCE PASTEURIZED MILK
221 SOUTH 9TH STREET

Where home cooking is a reality!
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
539-547 Penn Street Reading, Pa.
"Nearly 22 Years on the Square"

SCRANTON

RENOVIZE
And buy your paint and wall paper from
CHAMBERLAIN PAINT CO., Inc.

PITTSBURGH Proof Products
334-336 ADAMS AVENUE

EYNON & SON
Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions
Fine butter, strictly fresh eggs our specialties. Fruit and vegetables in season.
Delivery to all parts of city
Member of Economy Stores
Phone 2-4038 114 So. Main Ave.

Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
Ann K. Strauss
121 N. Washington Ave.
Now showing new arrivals in Millinery for the holiday and every day.
Prices $1.98 and up.

Whittemore's
SHOE POLISHES
(Mail orders filled)
Goodyear Shoes Repairing
Men's half soles and heels, 89c and up
Ladies' half soles and heels, 75c and up
We call for and deliver.
Also a branch of City Cleaners
MOFFITT'S
140 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

The Chamberlain Products
include furniture polish, clean all soap—that doesn't remove paint—floor and furniture waxes, de-odorizers, insect liquids. Made at the T. D. Chamberlain factory
1206 CEDAR AVENUE
Salesroom, 334-336 Adams Avenue

For Cool Comfort . . .
A New MisSimplicity
A Gossard Summer Garment of Peach Voile, Lace, Brassiere Top and Hemstitched Hip Panels.
$5.00
THE HEINZ STORE

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Automobile Insurance with Service
1923 North Main 506-7 Brooks Bldg.

SEWICKLEY

"The best place to market after all"
Campney's Grocery
Ferndale Grape Juice
Catawba and Concord
BOREM'S HARDWARE
"Across from the Theatre"
WALLHIDE
The "Vitolized Oil" Paint makes possible
ONE DAY PAINTING

UPPER DARBY

RESTAURANT
Sherry's
Platter Lunch, 25c
Complete Luncheon, 35c
Full Course Dinner, 50c, 65c
MARKET AT 69TH STREET

GERBER
Shoe Repairing Service
69th St. Theatre Bldg., Phone Boulevard 197

Whittemore's Shoe Polishes
Shoes called for and delivered
"To hope to cheer" "The make glad"
VOGEL'S
FLOWERS
BLVD. 45 W. GARRETT ROAD
"The Telegraph Florist of Delaware Co."

UPPER DARBY
Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLES
SELECT MEATS
Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Canned Goods
DREXEL HILL, PENNSYLVANIA
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

Phone Madison 530
INTERBORO LAUNDRY
All Family Laundry Services Including Damp Wash
Stewart Ave. at Hueston Road
West Philadelphia and Suburban Collection and Delivery

UPPER DARBY—Primos

PLASTERING
Work of All Kinds
W. H. WRIGHT
PRIMOS, UPPER DARBY, PA.
PHONE MADISON 4966

WILKINSBURG

AWNINGS
BEAUTY, COLOR, COMFORT
WALTER L. ZISCHKAU
524 OSBORNE ST. Valley 2332-J
Turtle Creek, Pa.

YORK

C. W. DIETZ
14-18 NORTH SHERMAN STREET
MILK—CREAM
Dietz's Sweet Cream Butter
Whitman's Chocolate Syrup
"Hershey's Milk Biscuits are pleasing the most discriminating housewife. *Try them.*"
HERSHEY BAKING CO.
40-42 JEFFERSON AVE., YORK, PENNA

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON—1-8 rooms, furnished, unfurnished, $22.50 up; improvements, refrigeration; free auto service. W. E. COOPER, 238 Huntington Ave. KEN. 1839.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to
The Mother Church, $45 and $50
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

MOST attractive 3-room apartment with bath (all private) near shore; best of references expected; adults. 38 or 40 Hudson St., off Butler Road, Quincy, Mass.

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (91st)—Three rooms, bath, kitchen, electric refrigerator, radio; ideal location. Schuyler 4-5943 mornings.

WASHINGTON APTS.—Cut your hotel bill ⅓; 1-4 rms. beautifully furn.; weekly rates; free refrig., parking; elevators, maid serv. 733 Washington St., Brighton, near Com. Ave. Sta. 2777.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

CADILLAC 12-cylinder town sedan with trunk, model 370B, special color blue, de luxe equipment, free wheeling, ride control; car was sold new in 1933 for $4200, has only been run 5000 miles and always had the very best of care; cannot be told from a new car; special price for cash. H. C. LINTOTT, Nashua, N. H. Phone 77.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

SEDAN by hour, day or trip; reasonable rates; owner driver. FRED A. D. MOULTON, BLU. 7405. 20 mins. from The Mother Church.

AUTO PAINTING

Autos Painted
SMALL CARS, $15
LARGE CARS, $25
GUARANTEED 1 YEAR
MUNGALL'S PAINT SHOP, 39 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Univercity 6715.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

A PRIVATE 6-room furnished bungalow at Crow Point, Hingham, all modern, good bathing, etc. Phone Commonwealth 1205 (Boston).

LAKE NEWFOUND, N. H.—30 furnished bungalows to let; rooms and board; hospitality awaits you; send for descriptive folder. BUNGALO VILLAGE, B-15, BRISTOL, N. H.

LAKE WINNISQUAM, N. H.—Small furnished camp to rent; ideal for quiet and study, large screened porch, bathing. MRS. LEILA P. SMITH, 25 St. Catherine St., Lakeport, N. H.

TO LET—Cottage "Ourdream" on Lake Willoughby, Vermont; electric lights, bath, running water, fireplace, 10 ft. screened porch on 3 sides; row boat, garage, ice and wood furnished; golf and riding stables near. C. O. AVERILL, 35 Corinth St., Roslindale, Mass.; Parkway 3174-M.

TO LET, LAKE SHORE COTTAGE
EVERYTHING FURNISHED
D. M. STEVENSON
ROCHESTER, N. H.

COUNTRY BOARD

BOARD on a farm 2 hours from Boston; table exceptional; beautiful drives, ocean bathing near; rates moderate. VESTA E. JEWELL, Stratham, N. H. Phone Exeter 59 Ring 23.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Studio Cottage Nestling in the Hills
Large living room, big open fireplace, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, hot water, charmingly furnished; beds built for sleep; wonderful view; lake near; delicious food; season or month; $20 a week per person with board. MRS. A. HOMER, Lyme, N. H.

POCONO MOUNTAINS—Large farm; beautiful spots for quiet study in woodland or by shady brook; delicious food; all conveniences; attractively furnished, $14 to $18 a week. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. Booklet.

**DRESS

Local Classified
United States and Canada

PATENT ATTORNEYS

JAMES HARRISON BOWEN
Technical Expert Small Payments
Empire State Bldg., New York City

ROOMS AND BOARD

GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—For limited number of guests desiring rest or retirement; lake and mountain scenery; easily accessible; Christian Scientists preferred. Write for leaflet. MRS. ANNA A. ELOOD.

ROOM and board in comfortable private home, garage if desired; convenient to Boston. 170 South St., Randolph, Mass.

TRANSIENT visitors to Boston, Mass.—Good rooms, best home cooking and care. MRS. LANCHESTER, 61 Sewall Ave., Brookline, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

FAMILY of three wish to board in German home, vicinity of Boston or Cambridge; can supply own furniture. Tel. Jam. 1859-W.

TWO ladies desire 2 rooms with board, New York City, congenial surroundings, reasonable. Write Box D-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ISLINGTON, MASS., Route 11, Beula Villa—Modern home; hot, cold showers, breakfast optional. MRS. C. D. SAVAGE. Tel. Ded. 0314-M.

ROOMS TO LET

ACCOMMODATIONS for 2 or 3 in home, use kitchen or board with 1; center for drives; very reasonable. W151 Main Street, Westfield, Mass.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Comfortable rooms near The Mother Church. MRS. BROSS. Telephone Kenmore 5124.

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough St.—Attractive outside rooms, modern home, reasonable; 10 minutes to The Mother Church. J. M. BUSHMAN, Ken. 0203.

BOSTON, 398 Marlborough Street—To rent, furnished, 2 rooms with private bath, 1 room with private bath, also single room; transients accommodated.

BOSTON, 206 Huntington Ave.—Pleasant, attractively furnished rooms in quiet apt.; transients welcome. MRS. MERRITT, Com. 1126.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms near church; reasonable for Christian Scientists. 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 6. MRS. PRENTICE, Com. 9151.

BOSTON—Nice rooms, newly decorated, all new hardwood floors; Christian Scientists preferred. B. M. GOUDY, 230 Massachusetts Ave.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanent; prices very reasonable. 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 8569.

BOSTON, MASS.—Attractive room overlooking Fenway; 5 minutes from The Mother Church. Tel. Commonwealth 2692.

BOSTON—In modern apartment, 1 sidefront room; reasonable. MRS. PENDEXTER, 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 2 and 4. COM. 3291.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Winchester St.—Quiet rooms for study, permanent or transient; convenient location; also kitchenette room. Long. 6775.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Room, large, attractive; near Harvard; 15 minutes to Park St.; reasonable. MRS. HATTIE EASTMAN, Apt. 6, 11 Everett St.

LARGE, attractive rooms in old Cape Cod home, modern conveniences; rates $12 and $15 per week. MRS. H. G. HOWE, 71 Main St., Hyannis, Mass.

MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.—Lady owning home can accommodate a few guests; excellent table, delightful surroundings; near Christian Science church. L. BAIN, 20 Oak Lane.

QUAINT old Marblehead, Mass., well furnished rooms in quiet residential section. Nine Watson St. Telephone 1641-M (Marblehead).

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Rooms in quiet, refined neighborhood; large pleasant and airy; 20 minutes from Boston. 46 Franklin Street. Mid. 2849-J.

WELLESLEY HILLS SQ., MASS.—Some vacancies in the House on the Hill, rooms with bath, also single rooms; meals optional. Tel. Wel. 2306.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

EXPERT Oriental and domestic rug cleaning and repairing. CITY ORIENTAL RUG CO., 67 Carver St., Boston. Hancock 4158.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COUPLE, colored, desire general inside work; capable of giving satisfactory service; reference. Tel. Com. 8566, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COLLEGE student, Princeton, wishes summer enjoyment of any kind; tutor in English, French, history; chauffeur, good driver; prefer Jersey shore. 87 Asbury Avenue, Ocean Grove, N. J.

HAVE you opportunity in any field for gentleman, single, 14 years' experience manager, buyer (hardware store); also electrical construction? Write Box H-28, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SALESMAN with car desires position; 20 years' experience Boston and New England; executive ability, excellent references. Box P-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TUTORING by Amherst College senior in mathematics languages, English, science, Latin and other grammar and high school subjects in the home, camp or travel. GUY G. CLARK JR., 326 North Mountain Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, managing housekeeper, author's or social secretary, convalescent or invalid nurse; cultured, mature woman, experienced executive and traveler; go anywhere. Aspinwall 3574, or write Box M-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OFFICE executive with wide experience, capable taking full charge of office detail including personnel, wishes position; splendid references. Write Box H-26, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

POSITION in England or United States, charge of an institution or hotel, well equipped for a position calling for ability and refinement. P-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN desires position as companion, has traveled extensively; free to go anywhere; Christian Scientist preferred. Box R-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

AT SHADYKNOLL, Fairhaven-on-Shrewsbury, N. J.—16th year; country estate vicinity Asbury; bathing, tennis; $15-$20; children half.

CHESTNUT GROVE 25th year. All improvements. Mountainous country; German kitchen; $14 weekly. NORDHAUSEN, Lake Huntington, Sullivan County, N. Y.

KENNEBUNKPORT INN

Kennebunkport, Me., open June 29. American plan $18 to $25 per week. European plan $1 to $2 per person, $3 for 2 in a room. In our hotel dining room we serve club breakfast 50c, luncheon 75c, full shore dinner with half lobster $1.25, with whole lobster $1.50. Write for rates and reservations. Tel. connections. J. L. Mackenberg, Mgr.

OCEAN BLUFF, MARSHFIELD, MASS.—Few paying guests by couple, ocean front cottage, bathing, piazzas, home cooking, parking space; rates reasonable. J. A. MORSE, Box 34, Ocean Bluff.

RIDGEWOOD LODGE, BAILEY ISLAND, MAINE—Large pleasant rooms, quiet and restful surroundings; beautiful view from all sides; prices reasonable; meals near by. MRS. DAWN B. JEFFERY.

THE TAVERN — GRAFTON, VT.
A quaint inn, a village of old-time charm, in the foothills of Vermont; high elevation; 120 miles from Boston. Opens June 17th. Booklet. Mr. and Mrs. H. N. DUTTON, Hosts.

Thompson House and Cottages
NEW HARBOR, MAINE
Good fishing, boating and bathing.
Fresh vegetables and home cooking.

SUMMER HOMES

AT beautiful Nahant, Mass., 6-room ocean front cottage, completely furnished; also 3-room suite; rent, reasonable; season or weekly; seen any time. MRS. ADAMS, 73 Bass Point Road, Nahant 336-M.

ATTRACTIVE colonial home; beautiful surroundings; all conveniences; also comfortable small cottage; reasonable. M. LANGE, West Redding, Conn.

AVALON, N. J.—For rent, 9-room cottage, near beach, all modern conveniences, electric refrigeration; rent moderate. F. H. STRATTON, Avalon, N. J.

BERKSHIRES—Ideal summer cottage, garden, garage; magnificent scenery, quiet; fishing, boating, bathing; highest type tenants only; $750; exceptional; investigate. CLIVE BROWN, Copake, N. Y.

PREWSTER-ON-CAPE-COD—Charming cape cottage at head of private beach overlooking bay; artistic furnishings, modern equipment throughout, 2 fireplaces, 7 rooms, bath, maid and caretaker available; garage; meals optional at guest building; also picturesque old homestead modernized, 12 rooms, 5 baths, 4 fireplaces, garage; summer rental reasonable. SEA PINES, Brewster, Mass.

FOR RENT, Chocorua, N. H., comfortable and roomy house, near lake; large grounds; garage; wood and ice included in reasonable rental; possession in short notice, offer closes July 5th. Apply to L. D. HAYFORD, Chocorua, N. H.

SCITUATE Hatherly, Marion Roads; charming private home, "Greenbrier," 8 rooms, bath, all modern conveniences; garage, tennis court, trees, shrubs, ocean view, bathing. Mystic 5348-M, or address 6 Bradshaw St., Medford.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—To let reasonable COTTAGE of 6 rooms and bath, CAMP of 3 rooms; both have running water, modern plumbing and electric lights. Address Box 254, North Conway, N. H., or telephone West Newton 2206-J (Mass.).

Local Classified
United States and Canada

TRANSPORTATION

E. W. SMITH & SONS' TRANSPORTATION CO., 36 Mt. Pleasant Ave., Newark, N. J. Humboldt 2-4792. Daily service between New York, Newark, Trenton, N. J. and intermediate points.

TRAVEL

DESIROUS of chaperoning a group of girls to Chicago Fair; inexpensive trip. MRS. GRAHAM CHAPMAN, Elkins Park, Pa.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

OPPORTUNITY

Ladies and gentlemen wishing to earn extra money, who can give an hour or two daily calling on homes with our Bridge Table Cover can turn their spare time into money.

Sells for $1.00. Made of textile suede, soft, pliable and pleasing to the eye. Washable and sunproof in desirable colors. On the market a little over a year and hundreds of thousands have been sold. Pays liberal profit as covers cost agents 60c each plus postage. On lots of 12 or more we pay postage.

THE CAMBRIDGE COMPANY
Cambridge A, Mass.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

CHICAGO, 10 WEST ELM
Block Lake Shore Drive, new 20-story building unfurnished (carpeted floors); 10 minutes loop; 2-5 rooms from $45 upwards. also PENTHOUSE STUDIO (will furnish).

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ACCOUNTING (Walton correspondence course) unused, complete with 3 electives and school service, will sacrifice. JAY FURTH, 610 W. 139th St., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

CHICAGO—Large, cool, single and double rooms, in residence; convenient to WORLD'S FAIR; transient and permanent; reasonable. C. L. SCHAFFNER, 610 Fullerton Parkway, LIN 3814.

170 — HUNTINGTON AVENUE — 172
Miss E. A. Melvin, Miss C. N. Woodbourn.
Mgr., Circle 6851 Mgr., Com. 7603
Comfortable rooms for transients or regular roomers. Close to Christian Science church.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A PROFESSIONAL musician of extensive training and experience desires to locate in a community to act as supervisor of instrumental music, to train bands and orchestras. For complete details write L. A. BELLINGER, 120 Delaware Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

SALES EXECUTIVE
open for connection with reliable firm; 20 years' experience with large national organization; some knowledge of national advertising. Box H-58, 911 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE woman, 37, perfect command of Spanish, fair French, has taught languages, lived in Spain, France, South America, good appearance, seeks employment of any kind, anywhere. Address G. R. H., Kirn Hotel, Lancaster, O.

SUMMER BOARD

Sea Pines on Cape Cod

Delightful guest building on large estate bordering Cape Cod Bay; tennis, riding, golf, swimming; private beach; excellent cuisine; $15 week up. Brewster, Mass.

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

WESTON-SUPER-MARE—Comfortable apartments or board residence; recommended. MRS. COOK, The Haven, 72 Locking Road.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BATH, 14, Belmont, BOARD RESIDENCE—Delightful situation; easy access parks and Roman baths; garden; lovely views; excellent cuisine.

BRIGHTON, The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea, central, gas fires in bedrooms, from 2½ gns., 10/6 day; convenient garage. HOVE 2360

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors.

SOMERSET, Mendip Hills—Highly recommended, restful home, near Wells, Cheddar and Glastonbury. Proprietress, Sunnyholm, Cranmore, Shepton Mallet.

SWANAGE, DORSET
Highly recommended private hotel overlooking sea; bowling green and tennis courts; hot and cold running water in all bedrooms, garage. Phone 145. MR. and MRS. KENT "Westbury," 10 Rempstone Road.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

BIRMINGHAM—The Grange, 18 Carpenter Rd., Edgbaston, welcome those who require rest, study or care. Tel.: Edgbaston 0644.

CROYDON — Apply The Superintendent, 21, Woodstock Road, Croydon, Surrey. Phone Fairfield 6474.

CORSETIERES

BRISTOL—Spencer Corsets, individually designed; diaphragm control. IRENE M. BRUXBY, 45 Upper Belgrave Road, Clifton Down.

DRESSMAKING

E. GREENLAND
High class dressmaker. 13 St. Phillips Road, Surbiton, Surrey. Elmbridge 2892.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOSTER CIRCULAR KNITTER, 2 dials, perfect condition; cost £20, take £6. MISS ADAMS BROWN, 92, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

READERS' DESKS FOR SALE
Really substantial, suitable for small church or society; advertiser, Gable End Cottage, Westbury, Wilts.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

PEDIGREE Pekingese adult and puppies for sale; valuable black miniature (lady), TONKIN, "Duirkilla," 28, Marsh Road, Pinner, Middlesex.

HOUSES FOR SALE

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Daily Features

Come Play

Find the Clock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ANOTHER grown-up who is really just one of us—Miss Vesta of Wright, Iowa. It is nice to know that some grown-ups are enjoying our "Come Play," too. Perhaps we'll have to begin tucking them in and taking them on all our flights because they're really just children like us, only they're a little bit bigger than we are and do not have quite so much time for play, but that doesn't mean they don't like it just as well.

Miss Vesta lives in Wright, Iowa, and she's taking us to Kenilworth, Illinois, to play with her nieces, Phyllis, who is 3, and Charleen, who is 9. Their playmates, "Big Shirley," who is 13, and "Little Shirley" who is 7, and Muriel, 10, are to be there, too.

Here's Miss Vesta now. Is everyone in! Then let's be off.

Did you tell Charleen about our Welcome Flag, Miss Vesta? Oh, we are so glad because even though you probably could find the house for us quite easily, we love to see our flag flying from the housetops. Somehow it always makes us feel so welcome, as though someone was really watching and waiting eagerly for us to come.

There it is now! And the children too!

Hello children! Here we are—Aunt Vesta, Auntie Vi and all the Monitor boys and girls.

We've brought a game today that I think will be new, though it is really just a hiding and finding game, and it may prove very interesting on rainy days when Mother thinks it isbes t for everyone to stay in.

Charleen, have you an alarm clock or any similar loud-ticking clock?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
She goes to the davenport and pulls the clock out from behind a cushion.

Will you get it for us because we need it in our rather funny game. Thank you! That is exactly the kind we wanted.

Now will you all come with me out on the porch while Aunt Vesta hides the clock. Find a good hard place, Aunt Vesta, because we want them really to use their ears to find it and not their eyees.

When we come back the clock will be hidden somewhere in these two rooms and you must listen and locate it from the sound of its ticking.

I'll see if Aunt Vesta is ready for us. All ready! The quieter you are the easier it will be to hear the clock ticking, children. Look at Charleen, she felt sure she had found the spot. Little Shirley hasn't located the sound yet and Big Shirley gets hot and cold in turn. It is not very easy to tell just where you hear it even after you are sure you really do.

Oh, Muriel has it, so now it is her turn to hide it. Let's all go out again.

Ready! Here we come then. Phyllis is as interested as anyone. Listen to her.

"Aunt Vesta, I hear the clock ticking. Can I try to find it for you?" And sure enough over she goes to the davenport and pulls the clock out from behind a cushion.

It takes a good deal of real planning to find a good hiding place for a clock, but I'm sure you'll like trying it.

We must be starting home now though, or we may miss our dinner. Good-by, children—Good-by, Miss Vesta. Thank you for the party. Come with us next week when we go to Long Beach, California, to Betty B——'s.

VIOLA ARMSTRONG.

In Lighter Vein

It Depends

"Be careful with the dinner tomorrow, Manuela. We are having guests."

"Very well, madam. Are they guests you want to come again or do you want them not to?"—*Pourquoi Pas?*

How About a Mashie?

The golf club was giving a dinner for its caddies. At the shortcake course one of them was seen to hesitate in his approach. Then he whispered to his neighbor, "Does this call for an iron or a spoon?"—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Letter of a Modern Father

My Dear Daughter:

I am delighted to hear that your husband has a position and that you won't have to open a tea-room after all.

I didn't want to discourage you, but I hated to see you renting a dismal old house in the blighted district and putting up a Southern cooking sign. After all, your people have always been honest.

Harold's job sounds pretty good. You say he is to be superintendent of transient motor equipment for a big department store. I don't suppose you mean he's working for a parking lot, do you?

Your brother Sheridan has just been appointed route service manager for the local newspaper. Some people call it driving a truck, but of course they do not understand modern business.

Speaking of modern business, the Simpson boy across the street—you know, the Rhodes scholar—is running the Kewpie Hamburger on Pershing Boulevard. His mother told us they don't regret his eight years of higher education, for she knows he is a happier hamburger man today than he would have been had he gone straight from high school to the range.

Your Affectionate Father.
—*McCready Houston, in Life.*

Hungry

Mrs. Brown always allowed her maid to have her young man in the kitchen in the evening. But Mrs. Brown was of curious disposition, and, knowing the girl was entertaining a new swain, she stole downstairs and listened at the kitchen door. She was not rewarded for her pains. All within was silence.

Next morning she said to her maid: "Mary, your new young man seems very quiet. I never hear any sound of talking while he is here."

"No, mum," replied the girl, "he's that shy he's done nothing but eat up to now."—*Northern Mail.*

Price or Level

"Our charges are 18 shillings for a room on the first floor, 15 on the second, 12 on the third, and 10 on the fourth."

"H'm. Your hotel isn't quite high enough."—*Hummel* (Hamburg).

Ad-O-Grams No. 26

Published May 31

Answers

1. Northern Assurance.
2. Kremel.
3. Sem Pray.
4. Sherwin Williams.
5. Mercoll.
6. Enna Jettick Shoes.
7. Associated Authors.

Winners

Mrs. E. Downing, Harding, Mass.
Mrs. M. L. Deutsch, New York City.
Mrs. C. M. Haynes, Athmont, Mass.
Mrs. S. Klopp, Detroit, Mich.
Miss E. L. Williams, Columbus, Ohio.
C. G. Williams, Columbus, Ohio.
Mrs. A. P. Fisher, Springfield, Mass.
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E. Wingen, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Mrs. D. W. Pitney, Hartford, Conn.
Mrs. A. Schneider, Cincinnati.
W. E. K. Josselyn, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. L. L. Schutt, Hudson, N. Y.
H. H. Wilkinson, Philadelphia.
M. West.
Mrs. F. W. Sharp.
A. A. Brooks, Holyoke, Mass.
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G. M. Bowland, Chicago.
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Mrs. S. F. Emmick, Olympia, Wash.
Mrs. G. Thomas, Lakeport, Calif.
The Wallenspiel Family, Reno, Nevada.
Wanda Nottage, Stockton, Calif.
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W. L. Hawes, Wallem Lake, B. C.
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Our Children's Home Inc., San Francisco.
Mrs. G. G. Johnston, Roslindale, Mass.
Mrs. E. B. Thorsen, San Diego.
Mrs. H. W. McCulcheon, Great Falls, Mont.
Mr. D. M. Apel, Inglewood, Calif.
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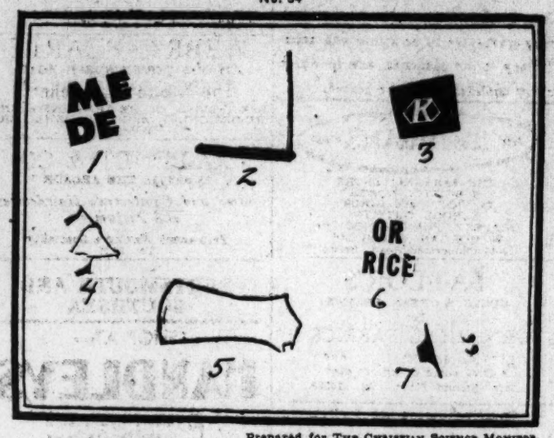
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NOTHING will ever be attempted if all possible objections must be first overcome.
—DR. JOHNSON

Ad-O-Grams

No. 34



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 34." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Confidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans, La.

MR. A—— had been impressed with the apparent trustworthiness of an acquaintance recently made, and when he was asked for the loan of a sum of money by the new friend, he responded gladly, accepting in good faith the assurance that the amount would be repaid promptly.

When those who knew the history of the friend learned of the transaction, much indignation was voiced, because they believed that in all probability the loan would never be repaid, as this had been the disappointing experience of many who had responded to earlier appeals from the friend.

Mr. A—— was momentarily chagrined to think he had been imposed upon. However, he reviewed his first impressions of the friend, and remembered that his response to the appeal had been based upon a desire to be of service to his brother man, as well as upon faith in the friend as worthy. Thereafter, Mr. A—— resolutely maintained that his desire to be helpful could not react to his discomfort or loss, and he finally asked the kindly, commiserating friends to share his trust, or at least to substitute silence for censure.

Many months passed. In the meantime, Mr. A——'s once comfortable income had been drastically reduced, and providing for necessary expenses had become more of a problem than he had thought possible. When his local bank closed and the national banking holiday was declared, everyone was apprehensive and money was at a premium. Mr. A—— reverently remarked to his wife that the Lord alone could reveal how the needs of the next few days would be supplied.

Late in the afternoon of the same day Mr. A—— answered the doorbell to find the friend standing there with currency in his hand which he tendered as a first payment on the loan obtained so long ago. He stated that he had never intended to repudiate the obligation, but that circumstances had not before admitted of his attempting to meet it.

Mr. A—— assured the friend that the money thus offered in partial payment was of tenfold value, and never before had been so greatly needed.

The entire loan has since been repaid, and it is pleasant to relate that the friend continues to prosper in a modest way, and looks forward to regaining the confidence of those who in times past were disappointed in him.

Mr. A—— will treasure the remembrance of the relief which came to him through the friend's repayment of the loan during particularly trying times, but he is even more grateful to have had the beautiful proof that his confidence in a friend was justified.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Easter Island—
in the South Pacific Ocean is noted for its enormous stone statues.

About $30,000,000,000—
is invested in agriculture in the United States.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"No . . . nor" (R. B. S.)—The correspondent spots "She had no friends nor acquaintances in the town," and inquires if this is a double negative and, therefore, incorrect.

No, the double negative to be avoided is, "She hasn't never," "They haven't no money," etc.

"Nor" may follow "no" in a series when emphasis is desired. "She had no friends or relatives in the town" does not call for special emphasis, since it is not at all remarkable that the young lady did not have relatives in the place where she had no friends. For a maiden to lack friends and relatives in a town is one thing, but for her to have no acquaintances is quite another; and the emphasis provided by "nor acquaintances" adds due gravity to the situation.

To sum up: "Or" follows "no" when the words in the series are simple equivalents ("no money or credit," "no men or women," "no cats or dogs"). "Nor" may follow "no" when the last word in the series is an important alternative ("no money nor a bite of food in the house," "no water for the garden nor a drop to drink," etc.).

"Equally as" (Miss R. M.)—Yes, redundant. Better say: "This house is as (not "equally as") good as that one."

Betty Bee

Ventilating the Hive

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES Betty Bee would not go forth to collect honey. Not that Betty was a shirk; far from it.

Hot weather had come, and the interior of the hive was uncomfortable. Most of the time Betty and her sisters were out in the open, but within the hive was the ruler of them all, their queen.

Only on rare occasions did her majesty leave the hive. She seemed to have the old-fashioned idea that "woman's place is in the home," and she lived strictly up to her belief.

You who live in light, well-ventilated houses are much more fortunate than Queen Bee. Betty and the other loyal subjects realized their ruler's discomfiture during the warm weather and did what they could to make conditions more bearable.

Every hot day you would find Betty or some of her sisters standing at the entrance of the hive, facing the opening. Even though you looked closely you could detect no motion, so fast were their wings moving.

They were fanning fresh air into the hive, their wings acting very much like the wings of an electric fan. At intervals within the hive other bees were performing like duty until fresh air was forced to every section.

Brevities

Pathfinder: A visitor to the Chicago world's fair tells us of seeing this sign from his hotel window in the Windy City: "Beds and Baths—Cold and Hot."

Richmond Times Dispatch: A ton of sugar fell into a Vermont river at Waterbury the other day. For sirupy purposes, however, it is usual to add a lemon or so to a river.

Los Angeles Times: Let us be thankful for vegetables. Nobody can make cheap imitations to sell at a profit despite the low price.

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

The following "vacation vocations" have been furnished as a starter by young readers in Greater Boston:

Painting House Numbers

I am fairly good at lettering, so I took my paint and brush in hand last summer and called on home owners in our town, asking them to let me paint their house numbers on the front curb. I pointed out that the number in this position would be a great convenience to guests driving up in the evening, and also to new delivery boys, who might otherwise trample new lawns in going up to the wrong house. I painted black waterproof numbers on an orange background and found a large number of folks glad to pay me 25 cents for this service.—Nelson P.

Cleaning Cars

I was able to build up a good business last summer by getting a number of automobile owners to let me keep their cars clean. For a certain sum a week I agreed to make the rounds each evening and have their cars spick and span to be driven out the next morning. This summer I am adding car polishing to my service. W. M.

Car and Driver

My assets for a summer consisted of an automobile and one dollar. A friend who was having guests for the week-end asked me to act as driver and furnish my own car. That week-end was very profitable. After letting it be known that I would gladly give the same service to others, both the car and I were kept busy most of the summer.

Herbert N.

Shopping Service

On hearing my mother speak of a certain "shopping service," I decided that I might earn some money by operating my own shopping service. I therefore offered to do errands at near-by grocery and delicatessen stores and at the down-town stores. Although my charge was a small rate plus car fare, by combining several errands at one store I was able to do very well.—Carl G.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

112

The reason why he has got a raise is because he has gotten in on the good side of the boss", said the bookkeeper. His wife said "don't let that get you down. Here drink this hot cup of chocolate and try and think about something else. Being one of your friends, you should be glad to have seen honor come to him.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

What They Say

London Economic Conference

"The success or failure of this conference will mean the success or failure of statesmanship everywhere, and a failure at this crucial time would long be conspicuous in history."—*Cordell Hull.*

Trees

"Each farm can provide for its own lumber and timber needs. Trees are just as much a crop as wheat, cotton, potatoes, or anything else."—*President Roosevelt.*

Ex-President

"I think I am entitled to have some time to myself. I have no plans whatever. I hope I won't have to say what I am going to do at 9:02 a. m. or 9:05 p. m. Wednesday or Thursday. I believe I'm entitled to a long, long rest."—*Herbert Hoover.*

Agriculture an Indicator

"This country goes up and down as agriculture goes, and increased purchasing power on the part of the farmer will be reflected almost immediately in all branches of business."—*Senator Capper.*

The Ship of State

"Three years—1929 to 1932—we Americans looked backward. All our old financial and political machinery was geared to pull us out of the depression by the same door through which we entered. We thought it simply a case of going back the way we came. It failed. We now realize that the way out is forward—through it. Thanks for that belongs to President Roosevelt. Inauguration Day he turned the ship of state around."—*Henry Ford.*

Mr. Scroggins

What O'Clock?

Reported for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by George L. Moore

ROGER P. (for Pilgrim) SCROGGINS leaned on his cane and stared up at the clock on Park Street Church. He wasn't at all interested in what time it was, but he had caught sight of two of his friends, Florrie, pompousest of pigeons, and Fib, chief of Boston Common sparrows; and he was thinking, as he watched them, how nice a place they had found to rest. Fib was perched on the minute hand of the clock. Florrie was on the hour hand. Scroggins watched them closely. As he watched, his forehead wrinkled in astonishment. "It moves," he said to himself. There was no doubt about it. The hand on which Fib sat, as Scroggins watched steadily, actually did move.

"Hurrumph!" said Scroggins. He tilted his hat forward, and, with his gaze still on the clock, walked slowly to the shade of a tree. Looking skyward, he didn't see a large piece of paper in his path; and before he knew what had happened, he was in among the paper, as you might say, and it was rustling and crackling. The venerable squirrel was so startled that he took his eyes off the clock and Fib and Florrie. Then he untangled himself from the paper and looked aloft, they weren't there.

"Hurrumph!" said Scroggins, and gazed more intently. No they simply weren't there. As birds will, they had flown.

"Hurrumph!" said Scroggins once more and lowered his eyes—and there on the ground by his very side were his two friends!

"You left," said Scroggins.

"We had a wonderful time," said Fib. "I sat on something that moved. It moved very slowly, but it moved, didn't it Florrie?"

As is her custom, Florrie spoke not a word, but merely stared with one eye and winked furiously with the other.

"I saw it move," said Scroggins, "and you with it, Fib."

Fib chirped and darted here and there, finishing with a short dash yonder. "It goes slow," said the sparrow.

By a Staff Artist of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Scroggins Sees It Move.

Scroggins's face became grave. "That's because it's telling time," he said. Florrie winked.

"Telling what?" said Fib.

"Time," said Scroggins. "The thing you were sitting on is a hand, and it's part of a clock, a very old clock in fact, a clock my grandfather Scroggins knew well."

"Well, I never!" said Fib.

"Yes, it tells people whether it's before two or after two," said Scroggins.

"Which is it?" said Fib.

"You mean now?" said Scroggins.

"Yes," said Fib.

Florrie did some of the highest powered winking ever seen on Boston Common. Scroggins thought deeply. "It's a lovely morning," he said, and laughed heartily.

For the Scrapbook

Wisdom of the Ages

We make our fortunes and we call them fate.

Beginning and ending shake hands.

Better is the branch that bends than the branch that breaks.

Beware of no man more than of thyself.

He that blows in the dust fills his own eyes.

It is easy to keep a castle that was never assaulted.

Your character cannot be essentially injured but by your own acts.

Conscience is as good as a thousand witnesses.

Courtesy is cumbersome to them that ken it not.

Old custom without truth is but an old error.

One today is worth two tomorrows.

It is in the narrowest part of the defile that the valley begins to open.

If a diamond is thrown into the mire it is a diamond still.

Do well and doubt nae man, do ill an' doubt all men.

It is easier to know how to do a thing than to do it.

One may support many things better than too much ease and prosperity.

Economy is too late at the bottom of the purse.

Restaurants

BOSTON

Two Unusual Eating Places
HUGO'S IN SCITUATE
AND
Kimball's Lobster Shop
IN COHASSET
Are Now Serving
LUNCHEON SPECIALS 75c (12-4 P.M.)
DINNERS FROM $1.00 (Noon till Midnight)
SPECIAL SUPPERS 75c (9 to 12 P.M.)
Only the Very Best Food Served
Every Dish Strictly Supervised

BROOKLINE, MASS.

Welcome Rotarians
Try our N. E. Shore Dinner $1.00
Special Thursday Evening Dinner
Fried Chicken and Waffles Southern style 65c
Graystone Lodge
721 WASHINGTON STREET, BROOKLINE
For Reservations—Mrs. Lucas, Lon. 8972

Hotel Bellevue
Restaurant and Cafeteria
Corner Bowdoin and Beacon Streets
NEXT TO STATE HOUSE
The best food at moderate prices

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Dollar Dinner
Weekdays and Sundays
Phone Or. 3-7702 for Reservations

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Air Cooled Theatre"
Mats. Wed. and Sat. $1 to $2
"Have fond recollections of it. I enjoyed every minute."—*Al Smith.*
ONE SUNDAY AFTERNOON
48th ST. THEA., Eves. 9:45. Seats 6 weeks ahead.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
LAST 4 NIGHTS
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

Walton's
17 Conveniently Located
RESTAURANTS
Over twenty-five years of constant unparalleled service, with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

"THE LOBSTER CLAW"
Boston's New and Unique Sea Grill
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Near Repertory Theatre
Special Luncheons 40c-50c-60c
Special Dinners 50c-75c-$1.50
Special Sunday Dinner 75c-$1.00-$1.50

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
TIP OF I WHARF
Open the year 'round
LUNCHEON, TEA, DINNER
Tel. Lafayette 8702
MISS DALRYMPLE, Skipper

Keep Cool at the
English Tea Room
31 Newbury Street, Boston
For your comfort we have installed a Frigidaire cooling system.
LUNCHEON 11-3 DINNER 5-8

KUM-UP-TU
Luncheon 11-2, 35c
Dinner 3-7, 50c
248 MASS. AVE.

Every Purchase Counts! MONITOR advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

One-Party Government

DISSOLUTION of Dr. Alfred Hugenberg's Nationalist Party following suppression of the German Social Democratic Party, confiscation of its property and cancellation of the right of Socialist deputies elected by the people of Germany to sit in the Reichstag, is a further stage in the movement toward a "totalitarian" National Socialist state. There remains only the Center Party, led by Dr. Bruening, as a political organization outside the National Socialist Party. And signs are multiplying daily that it will not be long before the Centrists also face the choice between dissolution and suppression. Germany is now rapidly following Russia and Italy in identifying the state with a victorious party.

The program of social and economic reform of the German Fascists is not yet clearly defined. It appears, however, to be moving steadily to the Left. It is contemplating a gigantic reorganization of the economic life of Germany on lines midway between those of Fascism and Communism. Industry, finance and labor would all be brought under strict discipline. If a program so far-reaching is to be carried through rapidly, something like a temporary dictatorship is almost inevitable.

All history, however, shows that dictatorships once created tend to become ends in themselves rather than means to an end. The passion to control or to suppress all contrary opinions, to insist on universal conformity to one will, grows by what it feeds on with ultimately disastrous results to the independence and morale of the people themselves. Moreover, such a system leaves violent counter-revolution as the only way of changing the régime when it becomes intolerable or out-of-date.

The central purpose of western civilization, since the Renaissance and Reformation, since the days of Luther and Erasmus, has been to contrive a type of society which gives freedom to individual thought and initiative and which makes law and government ultimately conform to what a free public opinion approves. The absorbing question today is whether after a period of reconstruction Germany will take her place once more among free peoples, or whether a one-party dictatorship will become the permanent basis of her government.

The highest types of manhood have always been those who have reached a point where they could think and act, both in religion and politics, on their own responsibility and conscience instead of yielding their judgment to the control of others. The conviction that it is the highest duty of the individual to follow truth wherever it may lead, and at whatever cost, has been the mainspring of individual progress and of national greatness since time began.

It is not the precise form of social or economic reorganization which is the vital question in Germany today, but whether her reconstruction is to be carried out with the consent of a majority of her people freely and constitutionally ascertained, or whether it is to be imposed upon them by the suppression of all criticism or alterations.

The banning of the Social Democratic Party—a party which, whatever the merits or demerits of its practical program, has stood for constitutional action—is not a hopeful sign for Germany or for the world. For in the long run the progress of nations depends upon the quality of their manhood and womanhood, on their capacity to discern wisdom and truth for themselves—a capacity which grows best from the exercise of a free responsibility.

Experiment in the Social Field

WRITING in a recent issue of Advertising and Selling, Mr. Floyd W. Parsons has hit upon one of the inconsistencies of past national policies. Consider one quotation:

> It is essential that we get hold of the truth that our greatest mistake has been our policy of according science and engineering the right to experiment, while at the same time denying social, political and economic principles and philosophies the right to progress by means of experimentation.

During the last few decades thousands of young natural scientists and engineers have been graduated from schools into the industrial world. Industry has welcomed them, allowed them to experiment with the machine, and, when theories have proved to be sound and feasible, applied them, with the resulting unparalleled advance in industrial efficiency.

At the same time the old economic and social system was held intact. No liberties could be taken with its structure and operation. Yet the schools were turning out, not only engineers and physicists, but also young men and women with very definite ideas on a better social and economic order. They saw the lumbering economic machine in operation; were allowed to expound their views and theories. But further than this they were not allowed to go. All their ideas perforce remained in the theoretical stage. The social, economic and political system was fenced off from all interference or experiment. It creaked and rumbled and called for constant repair, but because it still functioned it was kept in almost reverential seclusion.

All during this time industrial units were operating with growing smoothness and efficiency, turning out a greater and greater mass of useful and needful things. But this output had then to be handled by an archaic economic and social system. The system was speeded up. More and more pressure was brought to bear upon its wheels and bearings. The inevitable result followed. There was a loud crash, and wheels and gadgets flew in all directions. Thus came about the economic debacle through which we have passed.

For a long time the old order of engineers tried to patch things up in America. They made the creaky machine run after a fashion, but it threw the national order off balance. Then a new chief engineer came on the job. He looked the old machine over, listened to the experts, not only the elder ones, but also the eager young ones who had been leaning over the fence. They wanted to rebuild the machine. They prescribed a thorough overhauling, the installation of new controls, and a general modernization. Some of them he hired.

The result is the present activity in the national machine shop. Efficient industrial units are being oiled and refueled, getting ready to operate at peak capacity. The social and economic machinery is being groomed for its test. The social engineers have great hopes, and the whole nation is waiting eagerly for the result. What industry has done by experimentation, economics and sociology seek to emulate. This is the promise that is shining on the pathway of tomorrow.

Poets and Politics

COMMANDER BELLAIRS has written, in the Poetry Review: "If Mr. Alfred Noyes is right in saying that 'true poetry deals with a real world,' does it not follow that since a real world from man's point of view is the intimate concern of politics, the poet must deal with politics? . . . Is there any inherent difficulty in marrying politics and poetry?"

Having approached the poets themselves on this question, he states that one and all have in effect made answer:

> My humble verse demands a softer theme,
> A painted meadow or a purling stream.

to which he is moved to retort:

> They turn the page and let their senses drink
> A lay that shall not trouble them to think.

This very reluctance to think about present-day problems often sends the poet off mentally to a far-away land of blossoms and lovely, rosy clouds. Not that the poet should turn his back on flowers or colored clouds. They are vitally essential to the practical world, and prove at least the partial truth of Shelley's definition of poetry as "the record of the best and happiest moments of the happiest and best minds."

There is idealism in politics, and in fact in every other legitimate calling, for the student who approaches with unbiased view. Much in mathematics is analogous to some of the outstanding qualities in poetry and music. The very movement of the material universe, the risings of suns and of stars, the earth's rotation, seed time and harvesting, are all closely related to the rules of arithmetic; and they have from time immemorial furnished poetic inspiration.

True, certain modern writers do deal quite exclusively with affairs of everyday, but largely, alas, to the glorification of the ash can and the gutter. Some of these realists employ poetic form, or at any rate a traceable pattern of rhythm and of rime. Others make no gesture whatever of conventional restraint. And from the chaos which ensues, the poetry lover turns back to the writers of a serener and more unruffled age, steeping himself once more in Elysian meadows, forgetful of the truism that the common affairs of mankind are no less worthy subjects for the poet's golden pen than the grief of Orpheus searching for his lost Eurydice.

Uncertain Spain

THE revolution changed many things in Spain. Apparently it did not entirely change that traditionally Spanish tendency to put off until tomorrow—*"mañana"*—decisions and deeds which appear difficult or inconvenient today. Certainly, the chief significance of the recent governmental crisis is that the republican leaders, faced with the ncessity of deciding whether Spain, at the crossroads, will turn Right or Left, have preferred to put off the decision *"hasta mañana."*

For it is evident that the reconstitution of the Spanish Cabinet by Señor Azaña contributed nothing but a breathing space toward answering the question, "Whither Spain?" The inclusion of the federal group of moderate republicans should insure the Government's being able to remain in office with a working parliamentary majority. But the growing opposition to the present Republican-Socialist Government unmistakably disclosed in the municipal elections is too great to be long ignored.

That the strong opposition to the Left-wing tendencies of the Government should be manifesting itself at the present moment is not nearly so surprising as that the Government should be able to triumph, even momentarily, over this opposition. For underlying this crisis—underlying the opposition and unrest itself—is the vast religious problem which reached its climax with the signature, June 2, of the law regulating religious orders.

This law not only separates the church and the state and institutes freedom of conscience and religion—a revolution in itself; it not only confiscates the property of Roman Catholic churches and confirms the dispersal of the Jesuits; it strikes at the very root of the hold of the church on the Spanish people by prohibiting teaching by religious institutions.

October 1 is the date set for the closing of all primary church schools, and secondary schooling must cease by January 1. Thus the Government has an almost herculean task confronting it immediately in providing many hundreds of new schools. Its success is problematic even under auspicious circumstances, and would become practically impossible were the present Government forced out.

The opposition of the Roman Catholic Church to these measures will certainly be bitter and unrelenting, as is indicated by the virtual excommunication of the entire Spanish Government. In Spain itself most of the opposition to the present Cabinet comes from the vast mass of Roman Catholics who still constitute the majority of the nation. When the women of Spain, who are proverbially amenable to clerical influence, exercise their new right to vote for the first time, will not a reaction result? The spring municipal elections though only partial, certainly pointed in this direction. At the same time, manifestations of Left-wing extremism are felt by many to be a fingerpost pointing down the road to Communism. On the other hand, there are unmistakable signs that monarchy has not lost its appeal for at least a portion of the Spanish people, and that the rise in Europe of Fascism has had a repercussion in republican Spain.

Which way will Spain turn? Will the Spaniard's essentially democratic nature dominate his traditional allegiance to the monarchy? Will his inherent individualism offset the anarchistic impulse that leads him toward a Soviet régime? Will the liberal leadership of Spain's intellectuals prove powerful enough to avert a Fascist dictatorship? Only time will give the answer to these questions, and to the question that underlies them all: Has Spain really awakened?

In Restraint of Gambling

THE report of the British Royal Commission on Lotteries and Betting has been received with a storm of hostile criticism in some quarters in Great Britain and with modified approval in others. It touches upon many aspects of a question which deeply enters into the lives and habits of millions of people.

The Royal Commission refrains from entering into the general moral issue involved. Presumably starting from the point of view that it is hopeless for legislatures to attempt to make nations moral by act of Parliament, and that the law must not too far outrun general public opinion, it does not aim at interfering with gambling among private individuals, but only at prohibiting or restricting "organized gambling facilities" where "those facilities lead to serious social consequences."

The subjects considered may be divided into three main heads—betting on race courses, betting on races off the courses, and public lotteries and competitions. In regard to the first of these, it does not suggest any very considerable alterations in regard to long-established practices; but the members are evidently disturbed by the growth of new forms of gambling concerns, particularly the dog-racing courses which have recently been established in the centers of great industrial areas. Here they would endeavor to prohibit the association of the management of a course with the provision of betting facilities, and would limit the number of days on which betting may be allowed to ten in a month or 100 in a year—a measure of restriction which to many will seem ludicrously inadequate.

In regard to betting off the course, it will appear that the commission proposes to extend the field of legal betting rather than to reduce it. But this is not quite a just interpretation of its recommendations. Under the present law credit betting with a bookmaker is lawful, but not betting for cash.

This is regarded by the working-classes as class-legislation, directed against the poor who cannot open credit accounts; and in consequence illegal street betting is common in every city in England, and the police are unable to suppress it. To get round this difficulty the commissioners would allow ready-money betting when the cash is sent by post, but the backer must not resort to the bookmaker's premises. This compromise would tend to abolish illegal street betting, and would remove a class distinction in the law, but on the whole would by no means make it more difficult for the workingman to bet.

The only section of the report which really comes boldly to grips with the national evil of gambling is that which deals with lotteries and prize competitions. But here the proposals are so far-reaching and at the same time so practicable that their adoption would tend to check one of the worst evils of the time which the popular press has been instrumental in spreading. The institution of great lotteries or sweepstakes—such as the Irish sweepstake on the Derby—bringing in millions of pounds, is already illegal in Britain. But it has been impossible to enforce the law.

This peculiarly foolish form of betting would never have assumed the huge dimensions it has if it were not for the publicity given by the press, and the report goes to the heart of the matter by proposing to make it an offense to print matter relating to illegal lotteries; and it would go further, and strike at those kinds of gambling which are directly promoted by the popular press by prohibiting prize competitions for forecasting sporting events, or the offer of other prizes worth more than £100.

These restrictions on the newspapers, which constitute by no means the least important part of the report, are those which have probably the best chance of being adopted by Parliament. The fierce criticism which has already been poured on the other sections shows that the commission was shrewd if not heroic in refraining from demanding too much.

Few reformers can doubt the need of very drastic measures. But in these matters politicians will not move far beyond public opinion; and if an effective frontal attack is to be made on the growing social evil of gambling the ground must be first sedulously prepared by a campaign to induce the masses of the people themselves to welcome restrictive legislation. Up to now there has been no such campaign, and the masses are not converted.

Editorial Notes

"You Can Make It," says the National Committee on Wood Utilization, in three booklets by that title on wood carving as a home industry. Many a housewife who wants odd tables, chairs and shelves—that is, almost every housewife—will hope the committee encourages her husband to carve a name for himself at home.

News values are said to depend upon unusualness. One of these days there's going to be a world conference with no reported breakdown. Will editors be awake to its news value?

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

A Business House Sums Up the Economic Conference

IT HAS always appeared that one of the great errors committed by many newspapers, particularly those in the United States, springs from the attitude of mingled impatience and cynicism with which they approach every great international conference held in the hope of correcting some world-wide evil. It may be entirely true that history in the past has not been wholly encouraging as to the success of such conferences in the future. Many have failed, and when they have failed there has always seemed to be a tendency on the part of the press to treat the failure with exultation.

Those efforts for a better international understanding that have manifested progress in advancing good will among mankind have, of course, not been 100 per cent successful. But what has apparently been too much for many journalists to grasp is the basic fact that the very holding of such conferences is in itself an earnest of coming international good will. Fifty years ago the very idea of a disarmament conference or an international economic conference would have been unthinkable. The great gatherings of representatives of all nations were usually held after wars for the purpose of dividing up the spoils. The notion of holding such conferences in advance in order to avert wars, and to render the spoliation of some neighbor impossible, never occurred to even such great diplomatic minds as Metternich, Bismarck, and Salisbury.

It is interesting to note that one of the finest expressions of a thorough comprehension of the purposes and the prospects of the Economic Conference in London emanated from a business house in that city. The House of Harrods is what we would call in the United States a department store. It is concerned primarily with merchandising. Personally, I have no idea as to the identity of members of the firm, nor do I believe that many people are informed of what is back of its essential anonymity. But on the day before the meeting of the Economic Conference this great business institution put in the Sunday Observer of London the following full-page advertisement:

MANKIND IN COUNCIL

A Message

To all of good will, forgathered here to ease the burdens of a troubled world, we offer salutation and with a sense of fellowship pray humbly for the happiest of issues.

Civilization itself stands at the cross-roads.

Shall this tremendous effort of the nations go down in nothingness or shall it win to universal trust and understanding, blazing anew the trail of human hope, prosperity and freedom?

Too well we mark the crowding doubts, anxieties and fears, too well the whimperings of weakened faith, too well we realise the task.

But the divinity that glorifies great minds and souls and fires the courage and devotion of great hearts is never proved more truly than in extremity of trial.

Under Providence our faith lives on.

Beyond the patient sowing shall come the splendid reaping. Out of the days of travail shall come anew world-brotherhood of man.

* * *

It would be difficult to find in any newspaper in any one of the countries involved in that conference so thoroughly earnest and inspired a recognition of what this effort to serve all mankind means to the world. Whoever wrote it was not blind to the difficulties that lay in the path of great achievement. But he was alert, awake to the spirit which must animate those now gathered in London if further discussions are to be more than mere tinkling brass. It is, as he points out, the time for "courage and devotion of great hearts." It is, furthermore, the time for confidence that out of the labors of this group of men "shall come anew world-brotherhood of man."

At the moment the newspapers of all the nations involved in this effort are filled with discussions of the petty differences, the political deals, the racial prejudices, which seem to interfere with progress toward the end sought. Personalities fill space that might much more wisely be devoted to issues. It ought to be sufficiently obvious that a conference implies differences of opinion and prolonged discussions in order that these differences may be threshed out. Yet too often the correspondent deals with each new evidence of honest divergence of views as something revolutionary and unexpected, which menaces the whole future of the conference.

Perhaps fewer theorists and alarmists in editorial chairs, and the substitution for them of clear-sighted and spiritually minded men of the type that prepared Harrods's advertisement, might contribute somewhat to the success of this undertaking for world harmony.

The moment is critical for the future of mankind. Something more than mere economic training, something higher than nationalistic ideals must rule if out of this conference is to come relief for a sorely burdened world. There must be recognition of the fact that human needs are virtually identical whatever the nation involved, and that the Supreme Power which governs all, irrespective of human economic laws, is one and indivisible. Only by action in keeping with this great truth can the end sought be attained, and humanity led out of the morass which threatens to engulf it.

From Railway Critic to Coördinator

AS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S craft, Amberjack II nuzzles into the waves, it well may be that the affairs of state roll away from the bow and the mariner hears and heeds mostly the waters rippling alongside. But back in Washington his appointees and a host of subordinates are taking off their coats for a go at the program the President left behind him.

These men standing at the head of each stupendous project are somehow lonely figures. Their very power sets them apart and focuses on them the relentless light of responsibility.

But among these men is one peculiarly suited to hold responsible and solitary positions. He is Joseph B. Eastman, newly appointed federal coördinator of the railroads. As a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission since 1919, his many dissenting opinions have accustomed him to lonely stands and to the responsibility that attends outspokenness.

Consistently distinguishing himself for his independence and liberalism, he early incurred the opposition of certain railroad magnates by utterances at least tolerant of public ownership of the railroads. The clouds of wrath swarmed about him in 1929, when it came time for his reappointment to the commission, but President Hoover named him and Congress confirmed the designation in record time.

Before President Roosevelt's inaugural, which enunciated the maxim that profit should not be the chief aim of national economy, Mr. Eastman had laid down that rule to guide his approach to public utility problems. In 1927, he could have been heard pleading for "a change of keynote from management for private profit to management for the public good."

Conceded by friend and opponent to be an expert on railroad rates and values, he has unremittingly assailed waste and divided responsibility in the railroad field in favor of organization and integration of the roads. He has further challenged the Juggernauts of high finance and anticipated counsel Ferdinand Pecora in his arraignment of the methods by which certain railroad men built up their ramified holdings. In 1931, when confronted with shrinkage of railroad revenues, he had the temerity to declare:

> Being somewhat in advance of the times I have an abiding conviction that the sound and sensible way to carry on such a business is for the Government to assume complete responsibility for it, and that such a plan would be preferable to the present system of divided responsibility and dual control.

Eastman's early career implanted in him the viewpoint of public service. He held the Amherst fellowship at the South End House, Boston. He was secretary of the Public Franchise League from 1906 to 1913 and in the next year he was counsel for employees of various street railway companies in wage arbitration cases. He closed his services in Massachusetts as a member of the State Public Service Commission.

Unlike the chameleon which changes its colors in accordance with the hues of the material to which it clings, Mr. Eastman has maintained his political colors and it is the material in the form of the social and economic environment that has changed. Events and transitional developments have caught up with his "abiding conviction." Consequently it appears at this stage particularly appropriate that the President has seen fit to place at the head of the task of coördination, a man who has repeatedly brought the message of integration and organization of the railroads before Senate and House committees and the public. R. M. B.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Federal Aid Against Crime

THE time has come when the Federal Government must lend its power to the crushing of organized crime or see society crushed by organized crime. Local government everywhere has been shown inadequate to cope with the ferocious assault of the underworld because crime is no longer a local problem but a national menace.

Kidnaping, robbery and blackmail run wild, a defiance of justice and a disgrace in the eyes of the world. Cynical, brutal gang leaders have usurped the rule of law. . . . The murder rate in America is three, five, ten times that in other countries regarded as civilized. Racketeering strangles many lines of commerce, taking toll from business and from the produce of the farmers in centers of distribution. It keeps paid spies, ambassadors in political circles, bribes public officials, corrupts public servants and finances campaign funds. . . .

Meanwhile the nation stands helpless, crying for aid to the local governments that are paralyzed—helpless but for the strong hand of the Federal Government, which alone has the force to destroy organized crime.

The Government has this force, and has proved it. When crime crosses the frontiers of federal authority, when it collides with federal functions, it cringes under the mighty hand of police power which the Government has taken unto itself through postal, narcotic, treasury, interstate commerce and even tax laws. The counterfeiter, post office robber, the offender against the might of Washington, all these get short shrift.

But when Government would stretch out a helping hand to local authority beset by public enemies, that help is obstructed by the constitutional reservation of police powers to the states, reservations made by men in fear of the tyranny of central government, men fresh from battle fields where they had struck off the tyranny of a mother country.

Upon rare occasion the Government finds a pretext of federal interest to stamp out a public enemy who has defied local authority. If violation of income tax laws is a sufficient pretext to destroy a gangster, is not the fact that organized crime in America today has passed beyond local boundaries and is at the very throat of Government itself, a sufficient pretext to crush it with a blow of the federal fist?

Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings has pointed out the necessity and the readiness of the Federal Government to meet the menace of organized crime. The weapons of the Government now are inadequate, Mr. Cummings declares, and the advantage of restricted authority now shielding professional crooks, murderers, racketeers must be taken from them under a program of united action in which the Government may cooperate with all law enforcement agencies, and by saving local government save Government itself.

We look to Government for aid in other necessities. In time of war and peace the country calls upon Washington for help in relieving unemployment, for help in building roads, for the support of federal credit in carrying through great programs of local improvement which, after all, are local concern.

So when the nation looks to Washington to deal with crime organized on a basis that is actually a state of war against Government, why should there be hesitation because of tradition?

The Federal Government cannot stand by, hands tied with outworn restrictions of police powers. This is no longer a collection of freshly freed colonies, each jealous or fearful of the others and joining in a union only under force of necessity, a choice of the lesser evil against the greater. The United States has become one mighty nation, . . . one people, one flag, one ideal. Let Congress act to break down the barriers that now obstruct federal action against the evil that threatens the nation.

Academic objections that the Federal Constitution does not permit Congress to make crime laws for the state are entirely beside the question. It is not necessary to wait for constitutional amendments bestowing a new power on Congress. Congress has already shown what it can do by passing interstate crime laws supporting the states in kidnaping cases and in the pursuit of automobile thieves across state lines.

Why stop at kidnaping and automobile thefts? Why wait until the criminal crosses a state line? Congress can put the federal police power at the disposal of the states in other ways that will help. Congress has that power now. Such action would necessarily result in coördination of state and national powers in the war on crime. . . .

The nation needs the help and leadership of the Federal Government in the war on crime. Let us have it without delay.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*